SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
3 4034 06116 2938

ions of To-day

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

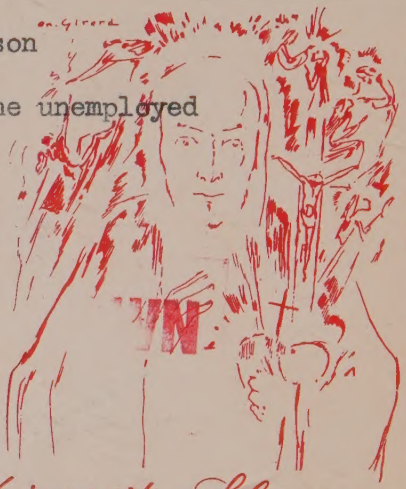
JOHN A. HOBSON, M.A.

METHUEN

Hobson, John Atkinson

The problem of the unemployed

36412



Sacred Heart University Library

Date Due

ILL# =	5812518		
Due -	8-25-97		
		OCT 12 1992	

BRODART, INC. Cat. No. 23 233 Printed in U.S.A.

HD 5

Hobso

The p
unem

SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY H. DE B. GIBBINS, LITT.D., M.A.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY.

Edited by H. de B. GIBBINS, Litt.D., M.A.

Crown 8vo., 2s. 6d.

A series of volumes upon those topics of social, economic, and industrial interest that are at the present moment foremost in the public mind. Each volume is written by an author who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject with which he or she deals, and who treats his or her question in a thoroughly sympathetic but impartial manner, with special reference to the historic aspect of the subject.

The following Volumes of the Series are now ready.

TRADE UNIONISM—NEW AND OLD. G. HOWELL, M.P., Author of "The Conflicts of Capital and Labour." Third Edition.

PROBLEMS OF POVERTY: An Inquiry into the Industrial Condition of the Poor. J. A. HOBSON, M.A. Fourth Edition.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT OF TO-DAY. G. J. HOLYOAKE, Author of "The History of Co-operation." Third Edition.

THE COMMERCE OF NATIONS. C. F. BASTABLE, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. Third Edition.

THE ALIEN INVASION. W. H. WILKINS, B.A., Secretary to the Association for Preventing the Immigration of Destitute Aliens.

THE RURAL EXODUS: Problems of Village Life. P. ANDERSON GRAHAM.

LAND NATIONALISATION. HAROLD COX, B.A.

A SHORTER WORKING-DAY. H. DE B. GIBBINS, Litt.D., M.A.

BACK TO THE LAND. HAROLD E. MOORE, F.S.I.

TRUSTS, POOLS, AND CORNERS. J. STEPHEN JEANS.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM. R. W. COOKE TAYLOR, Author of "The Modern Factory System," etc.

WOMEN'S WORK. LADY DILKE, AMY BULLEY, and MARGARET WHITLEY.

THE STATE AND ITS CHILDREN. GERTRUDE TUCKWELL.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN THOUGHT. M. KAUFMANN, M.A.

MODERN CIVILISATION IN SOME OF ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS. W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES. E. BOWMAKER.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED. J. A. HOBSON, M.A. Second Edition.

LIFE IN WEST LONDON. ARTHUR SHERWELL, M.A. Third Edition.

RAILWAY NATIONALISATION. CLEMENT EDWARDS.

WORKHOUSES AND PAUPERISM. LOUISA TWINING.

UNIVERSITY AND SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS. Edited by W. REASON, M.A.

METHUEN & CO., 36 ESSEX STREET, W.C.

THE PROBLEM

OF

THE UNEMPLOYED

AN ENQUIRY AND AN ECONOMIC POLICY

BY

JOHN A. HOBSON

AUTHOR OF "PROBLEMS OF POVERTY"

SECOND EDITION, REVISED

METHUEN & CO.

36 ESSEX STREET W.C.

LONDON

First Published, 1896
Second Edition, 1904

PREFACE

THE Unemployed Question has greatly suffered from the modern tendency of economic investigation in England to devote an almost exclusive attention to the study of detailed facts, ignoring the larger facts or principles in which these smaller facts find their unity. It may be readily conceded that the treatment of no industrial subject has suffered more than this from vague and unfounded generalities, and that the close labour of historical research in collecting and grouping facts is a most urgent need. Such work to be effective requires a separate investigation and discussion of the several forms and aspects of Unemployment and of the forces which are engaged in causing it. So the Unemployed Question easily bifurcates into the treatment of skilled and unskilled, able-bodied and inefficient, temporarily unemployed and surplus labour, country and town labour, while each trade is found to have its special characters and causes of seasonal irregularity or wider fluctuations.

But the need of this segmentary search for facts does not justify the common suggestion that there is not one Unemployed Problem but fifty, and that each must be

treated entirely by itself upon the basis of its special facts, without reference to wider or more general principles.

The tendency thus to fritter away the unity of a great subject into an ever-widening number of component parts is a grave intellectual danger which induces a paralysis of all work of practical reform. My object in this book is to show that the Unemployed Question has a true unity which is clearly discernible amid the facts which are already ascertained, and which is inevitably hidden by the sectional treatment. After making due allowance for minor contributory causes, I claim to establish the identity of Unemployment as an aspect of Trade Depression and by further analysis of facts to establish Under-consumption as the direct economic cause of the industrial malady. The refusal to recognise that Industry both in volume and character, is directly determined by the effective demand of Consumers, with due allowance for the prophetic or stimulative influence of Producers, is still the deepest source of error in the English theory of the structure of Industry.

The identification of Unemployment with Under-consumption demands an explanation of that failure of Consumption to keep pace with Producing-power which is recognised as a general feature of industry in highly developed countries. This explanation is found in causes which affect the distribution of power to consume and induce individuals to endeavour to capitalise "unearned" elements of income at a greater pace than is economically needed to satisfy the demands of current consumption.

This economic analysis of the phenomena of Trade Depressions does not claim to be new in substance. Several early economists, in particular Lauderdale and

Malthus, gave a brilliant and a sound analysis of these phenomena, which was never refuted. Their valid arguments were rejected not because they were disproved, but because they were associated with views and practical proposals often rightly regarded as misleading or mischievous. The general acceptance of illogical and inconsistent definitions of the terms Capital and Demand, and a neglect to study the actual mechanism of Saving, have caused the main body of English professional economists to evade all scientific recognition of the phenomenon of an excess of general producing-power which is visible in periods of trade depression. No sufficient consideration has been accorded to several recent statements of the case, both in England and in the United States. In the latter country Mr. Uriel Crocker of Boston was the first to apply clearly and effectively this analysis to the modern phenomena of "depressed trade" in advanced industrial communities, and his latest statement entitled "*The Cause of Hard Times*," is by far the most convincing short popular rendering of the argument. Mr. J. M. Robertson in his "*Fallacy of Saving*" gave a powerful reading of one important aspect of the case, the false or "*bogus*" saving which a futile endeavour to establish excessive capital engenders. Some years ago in conjunction with the late Mr. A. F. Mummery I endeavoured, in *The Physiology of Industry*, to call attention to the large issues involved in this line of thought. Several other writers * during recent years have effectively exposed the fallacies of Adam Smith's doctrine of Parsimony and J. S. Mill's Fundamental Propositions concerning Capital,

* *E.g.*, R. S. Moffat in "The Economy of Consumption." Frank Fairman, in various pamphlets. Dr. Hertzka in "Freeland." See also "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism", by the present writer.

though the force of their criticism in some instances is weakened by a disparagement of the habit of individual thrift, which is not rightly involved in the line of their attack and which indicates a failure to grasp the true relations between individual and social "saving." Their arguments have received little attention, in this country or in America, from the main body of economists, who still lean with childlike confidence upon a theory of Capital formulated by J. S. Mill, and afterwards abandoned in its most essential feature by its author. In spite of the general acceptance accorded to the new position by several important continental economists, they stubbornly refuse to re-open what they have chosen to regard as a dead controversy.

It is hoped that this restatement of the position, by its specific application to the concrete problem of the "unemployed" and by the central importance assigned to the idea of Under-consumption, may avoid some of the misunderstanding to which earlier statements were liable. By its explanation of Unemployment as a natural and necessary result of a mal-distribution of consuming-power, contained in economic rent and superfluous elements of profit, the argument claims a distinct place in the theory of social progress.

The latter half of the book is an endeavour to discover and apply true principles of remedial treatment, by marking the outlines of the larger economic policy which shall embody the principle of progressive consumption, and by the application of a scientific test to the several popular remedies or palliatives which occupy the public attention.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE MEANING OF "UNEMPLOYMENT"

§		PAGE
1.	Unemployment as Waste of Labour-power	1
2.	Leakage in "Season" Trades	2
3.	Is Winter Slackness Unemployment? Official View	3
4.	The Social Estimate of Waste Labour	5
5.	The "Unemployed" by Trade Depression	6
6.	Summary of Official View of "Unemployment"	8
7.	A wider Meaning of "Unemployed" is Legitimate	9

CHAPTER II

THE MEASURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1.	Defective General Statistics	11
2.	A Trade-Union Average	12
3.	Trades which Contribute to the Board of Trade Returns	13
4.	No full Measure of Unemployed Unionists	14
5.	Prime Object of Unions to Avoid Unemployment	16
6.	A Larger Figure for Non-Unionists	17
7.	Unemployed in Unorganised Trades	18

§ PAGE
8. "Skilled" versus "Unskilled" Trades 20
9. Are there Two Questions of the Unemployed? 20
10. Evidence of the Labour Bureaux 22
11. Summary of "Waste" in "Making" Industries 23
12. Proportion of Manufacturing to Distributive Work in England 24
13. Unemployment in Distributive, Transport, and Public Services 26
14. General Measure of the Problem 29
15. The Upper Class of Unemployed 30
16. Waste of "Pauper" Labour 30
APPENDIX A. Unemployment in Registers of Labour Bureaux 31

CHAPTER III

DOES UNEMPLOYMENT GROW?

1. Do Modern Forces Make for Irregular Employment? . . 35
2. Expansion of Market Areas. 35
3. The Speculative Nature of Modern Industry. 36
4. Influence of Taste and Fashion 37
5. Transferability of Labour.—General versus Special Ability. . 38
6. Does Division of Labour Give Security of Employment in Manufacture? 40
7. Transferability of Labour in other Industries. 42
8. Can the Displaced Worker Take up Another Trade? . . 43

CHAPTER IV

MINOR CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1. The Individual Moral View of the Problem. 45
2. Nature of the Individualist Fallacy. 46
3. Connection of Machinery with Unemployment 49

§ PAGE
4. Estimate of Minor Causes—Trade Depression Shown as Major Cause 50
5. Short Period and Long Period Fluctuations 51
6. Strikes as Causes of Unemployment 52
7. Unemployed Capital and Land as well as Labour . . . 54

CHAPTER V

THE ROOT CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1. Fallacy of the Piecemeal Treatment of the Unemployed Question 56
2. Need of a Unified Organic Treatment 57
3. Central Fact—General Excess of Producing-power . . . 59
4. *A Priori* Assumptions of Economists. 60
5. True Meaning of "Over-production" 60
6. Authorities Admit a General Excess. Evidence of Commission. 61
7. The Testimony of Recent Industrial History 63
8. Failure of Consumption to keep Pace with Growth of Productive Power 65
9. Wasteful Multiplication of Distributors 66
10. The Abnormal Growth of Retail-Traders 68
11. The Causes of Waste of Distributive power. 69
12. Why Waste Takes a Different Form in Distribution and in Manufacture 70
13. False Assumption that all Power to Consume must be Exercised. 72
14. Is Desire to Consume the only Motive to Production? 73
15. Does all Saving Give Increased Employment? 74
16. Excessive forms of Capital do Exist 76
17. The Theoretic Limit of Socially Useful Forms of Capital 78
18. How Excessive Forms of Capital Stop Production . . . 79

§ PAGE

19. The Fallacy that Saving implies no Reduced Consumption 80
20. The Limit to Social "Saving"—No Limit to Individual "Saving" 81
21. How Self-Interest of Individuals Causes Social Waste of Capital 83
22. The Difference between Individual and Social Economy . 85
23. A Nation is not a Community 86
24. The Motives of Under-Consumption 88
25. Excess of Capital a Result of "Unearned" Incomes . . 91
26. No Repudiation of Uses of Individual Thrift 92

APPENDIX B. Effect of Under-Consumption on Employment 93

CHAPTER VI

THE ECONOMIC REMEDY

1. The Remedy lies in a Reformed Distribution of Consuming-Power 98
2. Lines of Social Policy. Taxation of "Unearned" Income . 99
3. Various Forms of Social Property Amenable to Taxation . . 100
4. Working-Class Movement for Higher Wages 103
5. Increased Consumption gives Validity to Increased Saving . 104
6. Effect of a Shorter Working-Day upon Consumption—Cases where Output is Maintained 105
7. Where a Shorter Working-Day Means a Smaller Output . . 106
8. Where the Cost of a Shorter Day comes out of Profits . . 106
9. Where the Cost comes out of Higher Prices 107
10. Where International Competition Keeps down Prices and Profits 108
11. Increased Leisure a Condition of Rising Consumption . . 109
12. A Summary of the "High Consumption" Policy 110
13. This Policy Involves no Social Danger 110

CHAPTER VII

BIMETALLISM AND TRADE DEPRESSION

§		PAGE
1.	The Industrial and Financial Sides of Business	112
2.	What takes Place when Prices Fall?	113
3.	Illicit Jumps in Monetary Explanations of Depression	115
4.	Bimetallism can only Raise Prices by Raising Consumption	116
5.	Does a Fall of Prices come from Increased Supply or Diminished Demand?	118
6.	The Test of Sauerbeck's Index Numbers	119
7.	Want of "Confidence" not a *Vera Causa*—Itself a Symptom	120
8.	The Notion that Reduced Cost of Production cannot Reduce all Prices Disproved	122
9.	The Right Place of Money as an Agent in Falls of Prices	124

CHAPTER VIII

PALLIATIVES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1.	A Test for Palliatives. Do they Raise Consumption?	126
2.	Labour Bureaux as Clearing-Houses	126
3.	The Elimination of Minor Forms of Waste	129
4.	Schemes for Increasing Employment	130
5.	Labour Colonies—Penal Conditions	131
6.	Farm Colonies for Paupers	132
7.	Mr. Charles Booth's Suggested Labour Colonies for Class B	133
8.	Practical Difficulties of "Social Drainage"	136
9.	German and Dutch Free Labour Colonies	137
10.	The Starnthwaite Experiment	138

§		PAGE
11.	Educative Colonies at Hadleigh and Elsewhere	139
12.	Mr. Mather's Scheme of Training and Agricultural Colonies	141
13.	Economic Precautions Required in Labour Colonies	143
14.	Difficulties of disposing of Surplus Produce	145
15.	Scheme of Afforestation	147
16.	Establishment of Small Holders as a Means of Increased Agricultural Employment	148
17.	An Illustration of a Small Holdings Scheme.	149
18.	Corporate Tenancy and Other Co-operative Elements	150
19.	Economic Criticism. National versus International Policy.	151
20.	The Gain of Agricultural Revival should go Chiefly to Labour	153
21.	Proposal of Secondary or Alternative Trades	154
22.	Sound Distribution of Public and Private Work	155
23.	Theory of Public Relief Works	156
24.	Right Economic Conditions of Relief Works	157
25.	True and False Ideas of Public Industry and Employment.	158
26.	Danger of Resting upon Palliatives	159

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

AN ENQUIRY AND AN ECONOMIC POLICY

CHAPTER I

THE MEANING OF "UNEMPLOYMENT"

§ 1. Unemployment as Waste of Labour-Power

"UNEMPLOYMENT" is perhaps the most illusive term which confronts the student of modern industrial society. This illusiveness exposes the subject to grave abuses. Well-meaning but somewhat hasty social reformers stretch the term and bloat it out to gigantic proportions; professional economists and statisticians, provoked by this unwarranted exaggeration, are tempted to a corresponding excess of extenuation, and are almost driven to deny the reality of any "unemployed" question, over and above that of the mere temporary leakages and displacements due to the character of certain trades, and to the changes of industrial methods.

In order to get some clear understanding of the nature and size of the industrial malady of unemployment, we must, I think, set aside for the present the personal aspects of the subject which appeal most powerfully to human interest, and try to relate "unemployment" to

waste of labour-power regarded from the social point of view. This method has the advantage of strict accord with the position held by Mr. Charles Booth, who urges that "the total number of the superfluous is the true measure of the unemployed."

Let us first try to ascertain how far the various classes of those who at any given time would be found to be "off work" can be reckoned as "superfluous" or as waste of labour-power.

Many workers, especially in employments which severely tax the muscular energy, prefer at times to earn their weekly wages by hard labour during four or five days in the week rather than spread their energy more evenly over the six days. This voluntary "play" of the miner or the gas-stoker clearly cannot rank as "unemployment", nor does it, if confined within reasonable limits, involve any waste of labour-power. On the other hand, when "short time" is either forced upon employees, or accepted by them as an alternative to a reduction in the number of employed, such off-time will rightly rank as "unemployment", and implies waste of labour-power.

§ 2. Leakage in "Season" Trades.

Season trades with short engagements usually involve a certain "leakage," as in the intervals between "jobs" in the building trades. A census of "unemployed," taken on a given day, would be apt to include a certain number of masons, bricklayers, etc., who were at leisure for this reason. Yet, so far as this leakage belongs to an irregularity inherent in the trade, it cannot rank as "waste", nor could the labour thus temporarily displaced be regarded as "superfluous." But a strict limit must be assigned to

this "necessary" leakage. If the building trade is slack, not only will a smaller number of workers be employed, but the intervals between jobs will be longer. Here there exists a genuine waste of labour-power, which would rightly rank as unemployment. A period of brisk trade in which intervals are smallest must be taken as the right measure of necessary leakage, and even then, if the leakage is due to inadequate organisation in the trade, it implies some waste. In various trades improved intelligence, cheaper travelling, travelling benefits of trade unions, have reduced what would formerly have been considered "necessary" leakage due to natural conditions of the trade.

§ 3. Is Winter Slackness Unemployment? Official View.

How far can this view of necessary leakage be extended to the longer intervals of leisure in the building trades and other trades whose irregularity is due to natural causes? The recent Report of the Labour Department upon the Unemployed is disposed to rule out all "unemployment" in the building trades in the winter months.

"A certain amount of time will be lost almost every year during frost. Are the men thus thrown out of work really 'unemployed'? The loss of time may be considered as one of the ordinary trade risks; it recurs more or less every year; it may be supposed to be discounted in the rates of pay earned by members of these trades when fully at work. The bricklayers idle during frost are in no sense 'superfluous,' if the whole year be taken as a unit; were they emigrated or planted in farm colonies,

or otherwise lifted permanently off the labour-market, the building trades would presently suffer from a deficiency of men. Nor are they necessarily insufficiently employed. There may be work enough for all, but the trade is such that the work it offers has to be concentrated in certain parts of the year."

This view of compensation forcibly recalls the "economic man" of the old economists, with his infinite capacity for calculating chances, an absolute freedom to select his employment, and a full power to extort from his employer a higher wage to balance any specific disadvantage attending his work. Such a man, being in our present case a bricklayer, might be supposed to obtain such earnings, and so to regulate his expenditure as to hibernate comfortably during the annual period of slackness. The actual bricklayer, though he doubtless can make some provision against the idle season, is not economically strong enough to fully discount in his earnings the irregularity incident to his trade, still less is the bricklayer's labourer able to do so.

If the *a priori* reasoning in the Board of Trade view be accepted, it may be pushed so far as to show that all workers are able to discount all "ordinary trade risks," and to obtain wages adequate to support them during such portion of the year as trade statistics show to represent the average "unemployment" in that trade.

The casual docker, the fur-puller, and all the workers in "season" trades, whose irregularity can be foreseen, ought, according to this theory, to be able to make adequate provision against the "off" period, however long it may be; and since the work of all of them is

necessary for the season, their idleness in the off period must not rank as "unemployment", or be regarded as a waste of labour-power.

§ 4. The Social Estimate of "Waste" Labour.

We are not here, however, concerned to discuss how far workers in season trades might or ought to make provision against the times when they are unable to earn wages, but whether the labour-power in such periods is to be reckoned "superfluous" or "waste". Of the literal "superfluity" there can be no question, but is there "waste" from the social point of view? Surely there is. The case is not on all fours with the irregular distribution of work within the week. No true economy of human forces is able to compensate for a winter's idleness by excessive work in the spring and summer months. This "waste" may be due to inherent irregularities of trade, but it is not the less waste. The "unemployment" of the painter during the winter months is not rightly classed with the "leakage" between jobs. In the first place, a good deal of the seasonal unemployment in the building, dock, and many other trades is not necessary or inherent in the nature of the trade, but is attributable to the very existence of a chronic over-supply of labour. If there were not so large a "margin" of labour to make sudden calls upon, the irregularity of many trades would be largely modified. Climatic and other natural causes will doubtless impose a certain amount of irregularity, but a far more regular distribution of employment, even in the building trades, would be possible, if it became necessary; and such readjustment would not imply a waste but ultimately an economy of labour-power, since it would

prevent the degradation of *morale* and industrial efficiency which every irregularity of trade produces. Just as in the case of the docks, the recent readjustment of methods of employment has squeezed out and exhibited as "superfluous" a large mass of casual labour which formerly would have ranked as a necessary margin for occasional absorption, so in the building and other trades a similar pressure, modifying methods of work, would expose a like superfluity or "waste" of labour-power. But even if it be held that the distribution of employment throughout the year in these trades cannot be materially altered, it should be admitted that the necessary working of these trades involves a great waste of labour-power by reason of its irregularity. The bricklayers idle during frost clearly represent a superfluity of labour, though not necessarily of bricklaying labour. The earnest desire expressed by some to provide these season workers with an alternative craft is a virtual admission of the present waste of labour-power.

§ 5. The "Unemployed" by Trade Depression.

A very large majority of the skilled workers who are "out of work" at a time like the present owe their unemployment, not to short leakages or seasonal fluctuations, but to great depressions in the manufacturing trade of the country. This, one might imagine, would be at once admitted to imply a superfluity and a waste of labour-power. But the Report on the Unemployed is disposed to think quite otherwise:

"In a period of contraction like the present there are many men who are out of work. They are industrially 'superfluous,' if so short a period as a year be taken as

the unit, but over a period of seven years—which for shipbuilding appears to be about the period of the cycle—they are necessary, and were they lifted off the labour-market in slack years there would not be enough men to execute the work when trade revived."

That is to say, when trade is good a large body of men are wanted to work, when trade is bad they are wanted to wait in case it may get better. While they wait their labour-power is not to be considered "waste", because, in the words of Mr. Booth, "our modern system of industry will not work without some unemployed margin, some reserve of labour." "They also serve who only stand and wait," Milton has told us, but this specific application of the truth has seldom been made clear. My chief criticism of the judgment made in the Report is that it begs the entire question with an almost humorous effrontery. As an alternative to the suggestion that without this unhappy margin of "waiters" "there would not be enough men to execute the work when trade revived," I would put the following question: "May not the existence under normal conditions of an average margin of 5 per cent. 'unemployed' in the skilled trades, and possibly a larger margin in the 'unskilled' trades, be a cause, as it is certainly a condition, of the fluctuations which make this year 'good' and that year 'bad'?" If there did not exist this "margin," it is evident trade would not "revive" to the extent it does in such a year as 1889; but, on the other hand, is it not conceivable, that it might not decline so deeply as in 1887? In other words, is it not possible that the fluctuations would be less violent if there did not under normal conditions exist an average "reserve" force of labour to "play

with"? The subject is, of course, far too large for parenthetic treatment here, but I cannot forbear to raise this question in protest against the placid assumption in the Unemployed Report that there is no "superfluity" of labour, because the "superfluity," is sometimes for a brief period mopped up.

But whatever may be the explanation of trade depression to which we may incline, there can be no question but that "depression" is directly responsible for a vast amount of unemployment. Even the Unemployed Report admits that it would be a "strain of ordinary language to refuse to these men during slack years the title of 'unemployed'." I further claim that this "unemployment" represents "superfluous," or waste labour-power, whether the trade depression from which they suffer be accounted the cause or the effect of the "superfluity."

§ 6. Summary of the Official View of "Unemployment."

If I correctly understand the Unemployed Report, the only "superfluity" or waste of labour-power which it admits consists of the following two classes:

"Those members of various trades who are economically superfluous, because there is not enough work in those trades to furnish a fair amount to all who try to earn a livelihood at them.

"Those who cannot get work because they are below the standard of efficiency usual in their trades, or because their personal defects are such that no one will employ them."

These classes are represented by a small fringe of the "skilled" trades who even in fairly good trade fail

to get sufficient employment, and who represent a genuine over-supply of labour-power, and by a large mass of low-skilled inefficient labour of the towns, that superfluous mass which Mr. Booth reckoned in East London to amount to 100,000.

Although the Report confines "superfluity" of labour-power to these narrow limits, the question of "the unemployed" admittedly includes others—viz., all that labour whose temporary displacement is due to changes in methods of industry, changes of fashion, changes in the field of employment, or other causes, which are unforeseen and cannot be reasonably discounted or provided against by the workers.

The Unemployment Report thus narrows down "unemployment" by refusing to include not only "leakages" in employment but seasonal idleness, and it still further limits superfluity or waste of labour-power by excluding the large body of "unemployed" whose condition is due to trade depressions.

§ 7. A Wider Meaning of Unemployed is Legitimate.

I claim to have shown *prima facie* reasons for a wider application of the term "unemployment" than commends itself to the official mind, by the inclusion of all forms of involuntary leisure suffered by the working classes. This connotation has the advantage of being in closest accord with the general usage of "unemployed," and in this sense I shall continue to apply the term. The more scientific definition would, however, identify unemployment with the total quantity of human labour-power not employed in the production of social wealth,

which would rank, under present conditions, as superfluity or waste. This latter, it can be clearly shown, is not narrower but far wider than the official unemployment.

CHAPTER II

THE MEASURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 1. Defective General Statistics.

EXACT statistical measurement of "the unemployed", or even a close estimate of the total number of those "out of work" at any given time is impossible at present. The miserably defective character of our statistical machinery forms an adequate basis of ignorance upon which to form discreet official answers to awkward questions. But though we cannot directly measure the magnitude of the evil, we are able to show that it is very great.

The only official figure relating to the general quantity of "unemployment" is that percentage calculated by the Board of Trade from the returns furnished to it by trade union officials. The official figure represents the average percentage of members of certain unions who are reported at a given date to be in receipt of unemployed benefit from the union funds. In the December number 1894 of the *Labour Gazette* the figure obtained by averaging the results of sixty-two trade union returns was 7 per cent. But this figure cannot be taken as a general measure of "unemployment." It is not designed as such by the Labour

Department, but is merely quoted as a serviceable index to the general condition of trade and employment in some of our staple manufactures. The Board of Trade exercises no power to compel all trade societies to make returns of "unemployed"; many unions have no record of "unemployed", many that have a record make no return, and many of the returns are too indefinite for use.

§ 2. A Trade Union Average.

But though we cannot take the 7 per cent. average of sixty-two trade unions and apply it generally to the working classes in order to estimate the total of unemployed, we may use it as a serviceable starting-point for legitimate conjecture. In particular, I propose to bring evidence to show how far it is likely that the average of those who are involuntarily "unemployed" is greater or smaller than 7 per cent.

This task requires an answer to three questions:

1. How far can the figure 7 per cent. be taken as a true estimate of "unemployment" among trade unionists?

2. How far would the average "unemployment" among trade unionists be reliable as a measure of unemployment in the whole manufacturing and extractive industry of the country?

3. How will these industries compare with other branches of labour in respect of "unemployment"?

In order to deal effectively with the points involved in the first two questions, it is well to understand how far the sixty-two trade unions which yield the basic 7 per cent. are representative of the general trade of the country. The courtesy of the Labour Commissioner

enables me to present the following distribution of the sixty-two unions in relation to the numbers of their members. To these figures I append a third column compiled from the returns of occupations in the 1891 Census Report in order to furnish a general indication as to how far the trade unions in the general groups of industry are fairly representative of the whole body of workers.

Trades.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members of Unions.	Total Occupied in the Trade. *
Engineering and Metal Trades	11	111,889	342,231
Shipbuilding	4	53,895	70,517
Building and furnishing . . .	13	76,043	820,582
Textiles	2	10,629	1,128,589
Mining	2	68,030	561,637
Printing and Kindred Trades	20	34,632	145,307
Clothing, Leather, Glass, etc.	10	4,973	unknown

§ 3. *Trades which Contribute to the Board of Trade Returns.*

Now the first thing evident is that the trade union figure of unemployment is based on returns which are in many cases too small to adequately represent the mass of industry to which they refer. Only in the case of the

* Employers as well as employed are included here, and, in some cases, a large number of dealers as well as makers. Other difficulties of classification prevent these figures from being anything but a general indication of the relative importance of the several groups of industry.

engineering and metal trades, shipbuilding and printing, can the number of trade unionists, upon whose condition the return is based, be considered large enough to reflect with some degree of accuracy the whole trade to which they belong. In the other cases the condition of certain small sections of a trade or of certain districts can alone be accurately reflected in the returns. These figures are checked and rendered more serviceable in the *Labour Gazette* by the general reports of trades from the several districts. We are thus enabled to see that the large percentage of unemployed is in shipbuilding, engineering and kindred trades. Other information leads us directly or inferentially to the conclusion that the average for the other groups of trade was at the close of 1894 comparatively small, not greatly in excess of what is due to normal trade displacement and personal causes. Indeed, if we take out the shipbuilding and engineering trades, the average of "unemployment" would seem to be so small as to furnish a contradiction to the general idea of slackness and depression which prevailed and which was even reflected in the descriptive reports of the several trades.

§ 4. No Full Measure of Unemployed Unionists.

Now it seems to me there is much reason to believe that, so far as the "making" industries are concerned, the figures of "unemployment" furnished to the Board of Trade do not adequately indicate the full measure of "unemployment."

In the first place, it is certain that the number of members returned by the trade union officials as in receipt of unemployed benefit does not fully represent the number of trade unionists out of work. A period of

twelve months' membership is commonly required as a qualification for the receipt of unemployed benefit; other conditions are often essential to full membership. Thus a considerable proportion of those included in the aggregate of members are not entitled to receive out-of-work pay, and their unemployment does not appear. For example, only 88 per cent. of iron-founders and only 50 per cent. of shipwrights were eligible for out-of-work pay in 1893 according to the Report on the Unemployed. In most unions "unemployed pay" is only given for a limited number of weeks, seldom extending over thirteen and in some cases for only six; "unemployment" does not generally count as such until a member has been out of work for a week or longer; many are disqualified by falling into arrears in their subscription, a misfortune to which they will be most liable in times of bad trade; some better-to-do workers make it a point of personal pride not to come on their union fund until they are obliged. Owing to these causes, particularly the first, the returns made by the trade unions which only take account of the members who are in actual receipt of "unemployed benefit," gravely under-represent the "unemployment" of trade union members.

Again, the strain of modern competition and the pressure of our great "driving" system bear more and more heavily upon working men who are past their prime of vigour; the age when men are superannuated as no longer able to earn the standard wage is very early in the harder manual trades; and members who are still possessed of a fair measure of efficient labour-power no longer receive "unemployed" benefit, but are placed upon the superannuated or the sick list, receiving aid for a

certain period, after which they are left to shift for themselves. Not only among trade union members of skilled trades, but throughout the entire field of industry, the shortness of employment is most largely represented in the progressive under-employment of the middle-aged. In many departments of labour, for example, among miners, sailors, mule-spinners, in metal and machine making, it is practically impossible for a man to have any security of work over the age of forty-five or fifty. Notwithstanding all efforts to retain the appearance of youth, he finds employment slipping from his grasp; his skill and experience avail him little in competition with the younger generation who can outstrip him in pace and muscular activity. In ideal schemes of industrial society it is often held that the twenty or twenty-five years which form the prime of manhood or womanhood afford an ample period for the expenditure of labour-power in the social service. Under present conditions the early compulsory retirement, not into honourable and comfortable leisure, but into a miserable and degrading struggle for the casual means of a bare subsistence, which becomes more precarious as old age advances, must be accounted one of the most terrible forms of the problem of unemployment.

§ 5. Prime Object of Unions to Avoid Unemployment.

In estimating the returns of "unemployed" by the textile, the mining, and other industries, it must be borne in mind that many of the strongly organised trades distribute the loss of employment among all their members, instead of allowing some to become wholly unemployed, working short time instead of allowing a reduction of the

number employed. One of the chief objects in the practical programme of many trade unions is the arrangement with employers to work short time so as to avoid unemployment. This, of course, introduces an element of genuine "unemployment" as measured in superfluity or waste of labour-power, which is not returned in the statistics of "unemployed." If all the members of a trade work half time for a period, in any scientific measurement this must reckon at 50 per cent. unemployed. The proportion of economic "unemployment" due to this cause is growing all the time as trade organisations become stronger and are able to bring pressure on the employers to distribute a spell of bad trade so as to inflict least injury to the body of workers.

It is then certain that, even among the trade unions whose figures form our basis of calculation, the actual amount of unemployment is greater than is reported.

§ 6. A Larger Figure for Non-unionists.

If we turn to the further question, how far the condition of the trade union is a just indication of the condition of the whole trade, we shall, I think, be driven to conclude that unemployment is greater among non-unionists than among unionists.

In most cases, the members of trade unions must be regarded as the pick of their trade in skill, strength, character and intelligence; and one chief economic object of trade unionism is to secure as far as possible a monopoly of regular well-paid employment for its members, limiting membership by the test of capacity to earn a standard wage. In a period of slack or depressed trade the trade unionist, both by virtue of personal

efficiency and by the strength of his union, is more likely to retain employment than the outsider. The less efficient members of a union, whose employment is less secure, fail, in slack times, to keep up their weekly subscriptions, and drop out of the union, whose official report takes no account of them as "unemployed." It is true that against this we must set the ability of the non-unionist to hold his work by a readier acceptance of lower wages. Moreover, as he has no "unemployed benefit" to fall back upon, he will often be driven to take what casual labour of any sort he can get. In measuring the chances of "unemployment," these probabilities must be set against the superior position of the union man; but taking the term "unemployed" as commonly applied to members of a skilled trade, we must without doubt expect to find a larger percentage of "unemployed" among non-unionists than among union members.

§ 7. Unemployed in Unorganised Trades.

Since the unions which effectively maintain out-of-work funds and keep books with sufficient care to be utilised in Board of Trade Reports, are generally the strongest unions, competent to secure for their members the largest share of whatever work is going, the advantage of unionists compared with non-union members as regards employment will be greatest in those trades. This fact impairs still further the validity of the Board of Trade returns, as indicative of the state of employment in whole trades.

Again, in regarding the trade unions which make returns as a general index of the condition of trade, we cannot

fail to observe that the trades which they represent are in most cases the highly skilled and well-organised trades. It is true that some skilled trades are among the most fluctuating, and this is particularly true of shipbuilding, which furnishes so high a percentage of unemployment in the quoted returns. It is sometimes stated that the great fundamental and staple industries which are here represented are more fluctuating in their employment than the minor trades. We have here no means of accurate comparison, but it does not seem reasonable to suppose that this is the case. On the contrary, it seems more than likely that the minor manufactures, which are concerned largely in the supply of luxuries, or at any rate of "unnecessaries", and are subject to innumerable freaks of fashion, or genuine change of natural taste, and which are, moreover, the first to suffer from any depression which affects the spending powers of the community, should on an average present an amount of displacement of labour in excess of that which occurs in the more necessary trades. That this is certainly the case in the present case is, I think, clearly illustrated from the textile trades. The trade union returns refer only to the Lancashire cotton trade. If the minor textile industries in the woollen trade, and particularly in the silk, lace, and linen trades, had been faithfully recorded, a very large quantity of "unemployment" would have been registered.

Between 1881 and 1901 the employment in the lace trade as indicated by the table of occupations in the Census fell off to the extent of 17 per cent., the English linens trade fell off 41.5 per cent., while the number engaged in silk and kindred manufactures was diminished

by 39.8 per cent. These figures in declining trades do not, it is true, represent the number of those who are at any time unemployed, but they do indicate a large actual displacement of labour.

§ 8. "Skilled" versus "Unskilled" Trades.

Finally, the important question confronts us as to how far "unemployment" is greater in the "unskilled" or "low-skilled" than in the "high-skilled" trades. The *Labour Gazette* 7 per cent. is derived exclusively from the picked members of skilled trades. Is there not a strong presumption that in the low-skilled trades the proportion of economic "unemployment" or waste is much greater?

One result of the organisation of the skilled trades has been to render it more difficult for outsiders to equip themselves for effective competition in a skilled trade. To some extent, at any rate, the skilled unions have limited the labour-market in their trade. The inevitable result of this has been to maintain a continual glut in the low-skilled labour market. This permanent pool of over-supply of low-skilled casual labour is fed by the periodic trade depressions which thrust the weaker members of the skilled trades into the seething mass of low-skilled town workers to struggle for a bare subsistence by irregular labour.

§ 9. Are there Two Questions of "the Unemployed"?

It is sometimes sought to separate entirely the problem of the low-skilled superfluous labour of our towns from the problem of "unemployment" to which skilled workers are subject. But, while the severance may be sound and

serviceable in considering modes of relief or remedies, any deeper diagnosis of industrial disorder shows a close organic connection constantly maintained between the two classes of "unemployed". It is true that, in times of good trade, nearly all the members of skilled trades find full employment, while a close investigation among the poorest quarters of our towns would show that even at these times there was a large superabundance of low-skilled, inefficient casual labour. But more minute examination would show that this "sediment" of labour was the gradual accumulation of deposits from the various regular grades of workers, dislodged from their former place in the course of agricultural or manufacturing disturbances, weakened by irregular town life, and breeding weaklings and incapables.

That there does exist, even in periods of normally good trade, a large permanent over-supply of low-skilled and casual labour in all our large towns, there can be no possible doubt. In East London alone Mr. Charles Booth estimated the "waste" or "superfluity" at 100,000 (11½ per cent. of the whole), not counting therein the lowest dregs of the population:

"It may not be too much to say that if the whole of Class B (100,000) were swept out of existence, all the work they do could be done, together with their own work, by the men, women and children of classes C and D; that all they earn and spend might be earned, and could very easily be spent, by the classes above them; that these classes, and especially class C, would be immensely better off, while no class nor any industry would suffer in the least."

This same class B numbers no less than 317,000 in

the whole of London. The metropolis may be somewhat worse than other cities, but we are brought face to face here with a huge mass of "waste" labour-power which finds no reflection in the reports of the *Labour Gazette*.

Much, if not most, of this low-graded town labour, taken as it is, differs widely in respect of "unemployment" from the case of skilled workers in times of depression. Unemployment here, even more than in the case of skilled workers, becomes a question of "degree." Living by casual and essentially irregular work, few of them could be definitely said to be "out of work" at one time more than another: some scraps of work they must be getting constantly, or they sink into pauperdom. The true measure of unemployment here would clearly be the waste of such labour-power as they possess. This, I take it, is what Mr. Booth meant by his estimate of superfluous labour in East London. Now, if we bear in mind the large mass of our growing town population which is subjected either to the essential irregularities of the low-skilled trades or ekes out a living by casual labour, we shall recognise that even in periods of good trade such a figure as the 7 per cent. which is applicable to skilled trade unionists, would be far below the measure of economic "unemployment" in these classes.

§ 10. Evidence of the Labour Bureaux.

This view of the higher rate of "unemployment" among low-skilled and casual workers seems to be borne out by such direct evidence as is available from the reports of the Labour Bureaux in London, Liverpool, Salford, and other places. Among male applicants for work, general labourers form by far the largest class, while clerks and

warehousemen, porters and messengers, contribute a very large proportion of the whole, and far outweigh the members of skilled trades, which are chiefly represented by the building, engineering, and metal trades. Similarly, among female applicants for work, charwomen and other general workers have a large predominance. Although no close statistical conclusions as to distribution of unemployment can be drawn from such sources, because the greater helplessness of low-paid labour would more readily drive it to have recourse to these Labour Bureaux, the evidence does warrant us in concluding that "unemployment" is greater among the low-skilled and casual than among the high-skilled labourers.

§ 11. Summary of "Waste" in "Making" Industries.

Following this line of argument, we shall conclude that the 7 per cent. which was taken as our starting-point, is not a full measure of the "unemployment" in trade unions of skilled trades, still less is it a measure of the "unemployment" or the waste labour in the whole body of these trades, and that when we turn from the skilled trades to the less skilled, and from them to the casual labour of our towns, we shall expect to find a far higher average rate of economic waste or "unemployment." If to this we add the inevitable tendency of modern industrial forces, attested plainly by statistics of occupations, to assign an ever-diminishing proportion of national employment to the great staple manufactures engaged in supplying common "routine" wants, and an ever-increasing proportion to subsidiary and luxury trades, which are in their nature prone to irregularity we shall find good reason

to believe that the "waste" of labour-power and the economic "unemployment" in the extractive and manufacturing trades taken as a whole is very much underrepresented by the evidence which is drawn exclusively from the higher grades of the best organised trades.

But it must be remembered that our enquiry has so far confined itself almost entirely to the wage-earners in the manufacturing trades and in mining. How far can the conclusions which apply there be extended to employment in general?

§ 12. Proportion of Manufacturing to Distributive Work in England.

We are so accustomed to regard ourselves as a manufacturing nation as to forget that less than one-third of the occupied classes of the English nation are engaged in manufacture. Unfortunately, the method of our Census Returns does not enable us to say with any precision how many persons are engaged in manufactures as wage-earners; but the careful investigations of Mr. Booth into the Census Returns lead to the conclusion that the proportion of English people engaged, not merely in the staple manufactures but in manufactures as a whole, has been gradually declining since 1861. The percentages up to 1881 run as follows:

1841	27.1 per cent.
1851	32.7 „
1861	33.0 „
1871	31.6 „
1881	30.7 „

If we could separate the "makers" from the "dealers" in our latest Census Reports, I feel sure we should find

that the proportion of our people engaged in manufactures could not be placed higher than 30 per cent. Taking into account the two great branches of "extractive" industry, agriculture and mining, the recent increase in the latter as regards employment is approximately balanced by the decline of the former. A considerable majority of the "employed" classes, alike in England and in the United Kingdom, are engaged in occupations which we have not yet placed under survey for the purpose of estimating "unemployment" or "waste." An ever larger proportion of our workers and employers are continually engaged in commercial and transport trades and in the various sorts of professional, civil, and domestic service. Now it must be at once admitted that in many large departments of these occupations the quantity of direct "unemployment" and of other labour-waste will be much less than in the manufacturing trades. If, as a rough estimate, we take 13,000,000 as the number of wage-earners in the United Kingdom, it is not likely that more than 4,000,000 * are engaged in manufactures. The large class engaged in retail-dealing, which, from official evidence, seems to be growing more than twice as fast as the population, and which affords an ever-growing proportion of employment, and the "commercial" classes, which in most departments are growing still more rapidly, cannot, I think, be charged with so large a proportion of "unemployment" as belongs to the manufactures.

* The general summary of groups of occupations from the Census of course includes large bodies of employers as well as the whole class of dealers.

§ 13. *Unemployment in Distributive, Transport, and Public Services.*

The chief waste of labour in distribution takes the form, not of "unemployment," but of employment which is excessive and useless from the social standpoint, the multiplication of clerks, warehousemen, shop-assistants, etc., which proceeds far faster than the growth of wares to be distributed. It is true that the evidence of Labour Bureaux shows that large numbers of clerks, shop assistants, and warehousemen are "unemployed", and the heightened competition in these departments of work leads doubtless to an increased precariousness of employment. But in taking a present estimate we should be obliged to assign a lower figure of "unemployment" to commercial than to manufacturing industry. Again, the "transport" industries constantly afford more employment, occupying more than 12 per cent. of the employed males in 1901. Some large departments of work connected with road-transport show a great "superfluity" of labour, and carmen, stablemen, and others connected with street-traffic figure largely in the lists of the Labour Bureaux: while, apart from absolute "unemployment", there must be an enormous waste of labour-power in cab-driving, etc.

The evidence provided by the registers of Labour Bureaux, though it has a value of its own, must not, I think, be taken as even an approximate test of the proportion of unemployed in the several trades of the localities. The preponderance of general labourers and of those belonging to the building trades amongst men, and dressmakers and seamstresses and charwomen amongst women do, I think, rightly indicate a very large excess

of labour-power as well as a great irregularity in its demand in these trades, but the very large register of clerks and messengers, warehousemen and porters, I am disposed rather to impute partly to the fact that such workers often cannot take the ordinary means of seeking work by personal application which is open to those engaged in manufactures and large-scale industries, and partly to the absence of trade union organisation upon which most skilled and some unskilled workers rely to assist them to a place. But though the classes of road-transport are evidently subject to great irregularity, against this must be set the steady and large employment on railways and in large departments of navigation.

On the contrary dockers and all branches of riverside labour will yield a very large quantity of "waste." If we accept Mr. Geoffrey Drage's estimate of the number of London dock labourers at 22,000 (exclusive of those who drift in occasionally from other trades), and compare it with the average of those actually employed on any given day, which for the year 1894 amounted to 7,006, we shall perceive that after allowance is made for the fairly full work of "permanent" hands, the quantity of unemployment for the mass must be enormous. Much of this irregularity is inherent in the nature of a trade so largely dependent on season and on weather, which yields a difference of about 25 per cent. for the numbers employed in March and in November, while the daily fluctuations are much wider. But even if we take the maximum employed on the busiest day of the year we shall find it falls short by some thousands of the number of "dockers", indicating a large net surplus of "unemployed" not wanted even for short emergencies. In other

ports than London work is not quite so irregular and the permanent surplus of "dockers" is probably much less, but in spite of all efforts to organise and regulate dock employment, the total "waste" of labour in this branch of transport trade must be very large.

On the whole, the workers engaged in "the conveyance of men, goods, and messages" would yield a far lower rate of unemployment than the manufactures. We must next add in the rapidly growing department of public services, State, county and municipal, together with the semi-public services of gas, water, electricity, etc. These routine services are essentially regular and would yield no appreciable quantity of "unemployment" either in their civil or military departments, unless we include under the latter the lamentable and criminal waste of "labour" represented by the constant flow of soldiers from regular military service into the Army Reserve, which helps to swell the standing host of untrained and low-skilled labour. One other large class of wage-earners requires mention, those engaged in domestic service. The conditions of this work impose a high degree of regularity in employment, and though the multiplication of registry-offices indicates a large constant flow from "place" to "place", which doubtless involves a certain "leakage" of employment, there cannot, if we take the country as a whole, be a large percentage of "unemployment" or direct "waste" in domestic service. I think that the "unemployment" of servants which figures considerably in the accounts of Labour Bureaux, belongs rather to the large-town problem of general low-skilled labour than to the specific conditions of domestic service. Some over-supply, however, in the lower grades, must be admitted.

§ 14. *General Measure of the Problem.*

The conditions of this estimate of "unemployment" among wage-earners forbid us from venturing even upon an approximate figure for the total of unemployment. I am on the whole disposed to think that if it were possible to take an accurate census upon the subject, we should find that the average for our manufactures as a whole was considerably higher than the figures of the Board of Trade Return (applying the term "unemployed" as usually interpreted by trade unions), but that the bulk of other wage-earning occupations would tend to lower the average of "absolute" unemployment. Interpreted more liberally and more logically as "waste of social labour-time," I think that a figure like 7 per cent. for a period of depression such as 1894 must be considered far below the true measure of this waste. In other words, great as is the evil of complete "unemployment," the evil of irregular and insufficient employment is far greater.

Taking a wider survey of this "unemployed" problem from the social standpoint, we cannot fail to see that it by no means exclusively applies to the wage-earners. That all the professions and the higher arts are "overstocked" has long been a commonplace. Turn where you will—to the law, to medicine, engineering, architecture, teaching, to literature and journalism—you find large numbers of men who are only "nominal" members of their calling, still larger numbers who are always underemployed. Neither here nor in the case of manual workers is it a question of competency or qualifications: set what standard of efficiency you will, the number of well-qualified applicants for any fixed employment, how-

ever moderate the salary, indicates that every grade of the arts and professions is over-supplied.

§ 15. The Upper Class of Unemployed.

In viewing the subject, not from the exclusive standpoint of poverty, but from that of the social economy of labour-power, two other classes must be taken count of before we realise the full waste of labour-power. The first is the class of upper "unemployed", euphemistically described in the Census Reports as "unoccupied." In 1901 there were in England and Wales no fewer than 328,111 males between the age of twenty and sixty-five who were not even nominal members of any trade or profession. This represents a large mass of adult labour-power utterly wasted for purposes of social work, subsisted out of the labour of others and contributing nothing in return. A large proportion of this class are well-nourished, capable men, whose idleness injures both themselves and the society upon which they live. The casual voluntary work which some of these may undertake cannot be regarded as a serious contribution to the aggregate of social work, being amateur in character and commonly misdirected, since from the economic nature of the case it is not amenable to social direction and control.

§ 16. Waste of "Pauper" Labour.

The sum of labour-waste is not complete without an allusion to the lowest class of "unemployed"—the able-bodied pauper class. There were on January 1 of 1903, in England and Wales alone, 106,412 able-bodied adult paupers. It is true that most of these, regarded from the working point of view, would be found hopelessly

inefficient. But a full consideration of their case would show that this physical, moral, industrial incapacity is inseparable from the disorder of a society which has failed to furnish opportunities of educating and utilising in the social service the labour-power which in some kind and degree attaches to every human being. This able-bodied pauper class cannot be regarded as a wholly separate problem, out of organic relation to general problems of industrial and social order. The forces which are responsible for other forms of "unemployment" are engaged in depositing and maintaining at the bottom of society the sediment of pauperism. The able-bodied pauper represents so much potential labour-power which is wasted now.

Appendix A.

Unemployment in Registers of Labour Bureaux.

The following statistics, furnished by the Labour Bureaux established by private philanthropy in nine places, yield some information as to the occupations of the unemployed during 1894. It must, however, be borne in mind that five of the nine registers are in cities (London, Liverpool, Salford, Plymouth, Ipswich) and that four of them are in the Metropolis (Chelsea, St. Pancras, Battersea, Islington), so that the results bear only upon the unemployed problem in large centres of population. Moreover, the absolute numbers on the registers are too small to furnish any close indication of the proportion of unemployment in the several trades, while the number of

Occupations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Men.												
Building Trades	524	394	265	208	265	264	218	181	212	298	357	325
Engineering and Metal Trades.	168	203	182	151	112	149	161	167	170	143	159	148
Woodwork and Furniture	114	79	64	27	18	25	61	69	55	58	52	37
Printing and Bookbinding	45	42	28	22	14	18	23	15	18	18	26	12
Clothing Trades	28	11	20	6	8	10	7	17	16	15	—	1
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen &c	256	333	302	239	240	207	262	283	248	245	264	232
Clerks and Warehousemen	125	158	161	108	120	91	116	140	131	103	117	104
Porters and Messengers	310	280	283	204	224	168	195	205	239	261	211	207
General Labourers	537	1,123	819	743	535	541	510	550	496	795	863	777
Other Occupations	179	227	241	213	241	220	179	171	205	176	261	235
Total Men	2,286	2,850	2,365	1,921	1,777	1,693	1,732	1,798	1,790	2,112	2,310	2,078
Lads and Boys	227	234	272	255	249	206	217	217	247	160	139	97
Women and Girls.												
Laundresses	4	5	4	2	—	5	7	1	2	2	2	1
Dressmakers and Seamstresses	33	25	9	7	17	15	10	22	18	13	21	11
Charwomen, daily work, &c.	186	111	146	114	127	153	151	134	124	142	175	124
Servants	113	80	60	48	46	36	76	84	68	46	35	24
Others	23	52	42	17	20	19	11	14	13	15	22	2
Total Women and Girls	359	276	261	188	210	228	255	255	225	218	255	162
Grand Total	2,872	3,360	2.898	2,364	2,236	2,127	2,204	2,270	2,262	2,490	2,704	2,337

centres from which the figures are drawn are not enough to prevent the effects of one or two special local disturbances of industry from exercising an undue influence upon the results, considered as indicative of general conditions of trade.

The totals seem to conform very closely to the general law that employment is better in the summer than in the winter months in the case of men. The statistics of women are so slight and irregular as to have little value.

It will be observed that the building trades and general labourers furnish nearly half the total of unemployed men, but that they are closely followed by the town "transport" trades: carmen, stablemen, horsemen porters and messengers forming a significant feature in the list. The figures, however, considered as representative of the "unemployed," in the several trades, are vitiated by various considerations. Members of skilled trades would seldom place themselves upon the Bureaux registers, preferring to seek work through their business or by personal application at known quarters. Many skilled workmen, clerks and others, would not care to publicly register themselves as unemployed. Charwomen and other day workers will often use the Labour Bureaux as a means of enlarging their connection, misrepresenting the extent of their "unemployment" for this purpose. The workers in irregular trades of the home or small workshop will rarely know the existence of Labour Bureaux. This will possibly account for the small number of men and women belonging to the clothing trades who appear on the registers. Knowledge or ignorance of the existence, purpose, or value of the Labour Bureaux, willingness or unwillingness to publicly acknowledge them-

selves as unemployed, existence of other facilities for obtaining work, probability of effectual aid from the Bureaux—these are only a few of the "factors" which determine the register and which render it of small account in its present condition as an index of the distribution of "unemployment" among different classes of industry.

CHAPTER III

DOES UNEMPLOYMENT GROW?

§ 1. Do Modern Forces Make for Irregular Employment?

Is this waste of labour-power arising from chronic insufficiency or from irregularity of employment tending to increase? The question is often put and answered in the affirmative or negative with equal confidence. As we possess no just measure of present "unemployment," and no measure at all of past "unemployment," no direct evidence can decide the point. There are, however, some considerations derived from knowledge of the changes in the character of different industries and the proportion of those employed in these several industries, which will lead us to believe that the general condition of employment in England is one of greater irregularity, and that the waste of time and energy is larger than it was half a century ago or during the 18th century.

§ 2. Expansion of Market Areas.

Three conditions are specially calculated to impress irregularity of employment upon a business. First the

wideness of area of the market to the supply of which it contributes. When a manufacturer or a trader supplied a small local market of known customers whose habits of consumption were pretty fixed, and who were practically unable to go for their supply outside this small market, a regularity of local demand prevailed which also implied a regularity of production. The resources and methods of production of one's trade competitors were known and were not subject to such rapid changes as would enable them to draw away quickly a "custom" once established. The expansion of market area, directly attributable to improved methods of communication and transport, renders every business man liable to the keen competition of rivals in distant parts of the country or in foreign lands with whose existence, economic resources, and methods of production he is not familiar. Although he does his best to keep himself *au courant* with the movements of the wider market, that market is constantly growing larger and more complex, and he finds it quite impossible to obtain a knowledge of the corn or wool or iron market of the world so reliable as that which he once possessed of the narrower area. To take a familiar example, the education of the English farmer is utterly inadequate to enable him to follow the world-market for wheat or pigs, which is constantly expanding or contracting by the influence of economic and political factors which are utterly outside his ken. This applies more or less to an ever-increasing number of trades.

§ 3. The Speculative Nature of Modern Industry.

Not only are the individual businesses compelled to

compete with a larger number of unknown competitors in a market with a wider space-area, but a corresponding expansion is taking place in the time-area. Manufacture is less and less to supply present known wants, more and more to provide against future expected wants, and to assist in those auxiliary branches of the machinery of capitalist production which are always becoming more and more complex. A less and less proportion of work is done to supply definite orders, more and more is done for the chance of an unknown sale. In other words a larger proportion of trade is taking on the character of "speculation." Miscalculation and misdirection of industrial energy belong essentially to speculative trade and impress irregularity on employment.

In dealing directly with causes of unemployment we shall see how closely this irregularity is connected with the application of modern machinery and power. Although the co-operation of large fixed capital in plant and machinery in itself tends to enforce continuity of work upon each business, since the loss incurred by stoppage or contraction is greater the individual finds that the matter is less and less dependent upon his own will and energy, and more and more upon the wider trade forces beyond his control, which, operating by upward and downward pressure of prices, oblige him to an oscillating policy of expansion and contraction which involves a waste in the use of capital and labour.

§ 4. Influence of Taste and Fashion.

The increased influence of taste and fashion makes in the same direction. A larger proportion of labour is constantly engaged in the production and distribution of

comforts and luxuries which are more amenable to the caprices of the consumer or of the dealers who are responsible for changes in fashion. The silk trade has always been more irregular in its prices and its employment than the cotton or the woollen trades, and that irregularity is increasing as the refinement and rapidity of fashion-changes obtain a hold over a larger proportion of the consuming public. Formerly there was a constant and fairly steady demand for certain kinds of silk ribbon which it was safe to make "to stock," now changes of fashion spread so rapidly and reach so quickly the mass of the consumers that it is no longer possible to make to stock. The same holds generally of articles of convenience or luxury. These rapid changes of taste can of course only find satisfaction on the assumption that there either exists a great surplusage of productive power which only obtains full use at certain periods and is kept in abeyance at other times, or that the transferability of capital and labour is so great as to enable production to follow the changes of consumption without any considerable waste. No one acquainted with trade will assert the validity of this latter supposition. It follows thus that with the increased control of taste and fashion over industry and the increased adaptability of industry to this control which arises from the great expansion of productive power, irregularity of employment tends to grow.

§ 5. Transferability of Labour.—General versus Special Ability.

It is sometimes held that any increased irregularity of employment thus caused is more than compensated by the greater facilities which labour possesses for transferring

itself from one place to another place, and from one trade to another trade.

So far as the transferability from one locality to another is concerned, the same causes which have expanded the area of the market for most commodities have certainly expanded the labour-market. A man who is thrown out of work by some local decline of trade is more easily and more quickly able to find an opening in the same trade in another place than was once the case, but I do not believe that this increased fluidity of labour has kept pace with the increased fluidity of general trade. Adam Smith's dictum still holds good that "a man is of all sorts of luggage the most difficult to be transported."

The increased ability of the modern worker who is displaced from one trade to find employment in another trade is frequently asserted by economists. The tendency is, it is maintained, to substitute "general" ability for special manual skill. Formerly a handicrafts-man spent many years in getting a particular form of manual dexterity, and, if he were obliged to find some other occupation, he would have to acquire a new skill in the same slow fashion, besides being limited in his new choice by the specialisation of powers which had warped his general development. Nowadays, it is said, a man, engaged in some particular process, who is displaced can learn in a few weeks or months another process in another trade, or can find in another trade a species of work analogous to that upon which he was formerly engaged. The broad question whether there exists for the average workman to-day an increased transferability of his labour-power depends for its answer upon two sets of considerations. The first has reference to the structure of trades.

§ 6. Does Division of Labour give Security of Employment in Manufacture?

In modern manufacturing industry the labour of employees must be roughly divided into three classes, (1) general labour in the care of machinery and superintendence of labour, including the work of overseers, of foremen, and of engineers and smiths who are responsible for the right working of machinery and for repairs; (2) machine-tending specialised to work with some particular machine employed in a single process; (3) highly-skilled work in a special process by handicraftsmen or by those who direct and control a special machine.

When the increased transferability of labour is asserted the first class and a portion of the third class are taken into account. It is evident that the work of superintending labour is mostly of a "general" character and can be transferred without much loss from one trade to another. So, too, the engines and general machinery for producing power, and some of the machinery for transmitting it to specific machines are similar in many industries; so that a good deal of labour in the engineering and in the machine and tool making trades will be transferable. A man who looks after engines in a cotton-spinning mill can find employment in any other kind of mill which uses similar engines. A smith, or a carpenter, or a fitter can adapt himself to a good many different trades. It is obvious that many trades have some "common" foundational character, and that workers engaged upon such work have great transferability. Again in the metal or the textile trades there will be certain special skilled processes, which, since they deal with similar

properties of similar material, will be analogous. The passage of weavers from the woollen mills of Yorkshire to the cotton mills of Lancashire has been not uncommon; watchmakers in Coventry have adapted themselves to the less refined processes of the bicycle trade, while this last has also drawn indiscriminately from the Birmingham metal trades those who could easily adapt themselves to the new work. But when writers dwell with enthusiasm upon these signs of "despecialisation" of labour, as proving the increasing importance of general over special attainments and of bringing an increased freedom and choice of occupation to the workers, they fail to take account of two counter-acting forces. Along with this "despecialisation" and more general in its operation is the constant and finer sub-division of labour, among the great mass of subordinate workers. The machine-tender, the typical modern worker, is constantly being narrowed in his work; the "general" mechanic in the building trades has disappeared, the elaborate and many-sided work of the "plumber" has been so specialised and taken over by machinery that he is now nothing but a "fitter." This subdivision, this "specialisation" is surely the main stream of tendency of which the other is only a counter-acting current of inferior power. Those who speak of the increased importance of "general" as opposed to special capacities in the modern worker deceive themselves, if they think, as they appear to do, that the fact implies greater economic freedom. The modern workman is not "despecialised"; on the average he is more highly "specialised" but he is less deeply set in his special groove and therefore loses less if he is taken out of it. It is not so much that his work nowadays calls for a

larger absolute amount of general ability but that it calls for a smaller quantity of special skill. General ability is only relatively more important in the modern mechanic and machine-worker.

§ 7. Transferability of Labour in Other Industries.

If we turn from manufacture to the extractive industries concerned directly with getting the raw materials of food or manufacture, we shall not find any net increase of ability to transfer labour-power, except from one locality to another. The Scotch or the Durham coalminer may try his luck in Pennsylvania, or the Cornish tin miner may migrate to South Africa, but the saying "once a miner always a miner" still holds good, and there is every reason to believe that a miner is more narrowly specialised and that in the modern strain of competition a thin-seam "hewer" has less chance than formerly of working advantageously in a thick-seam mine.

The young agricultural labourer no doubt has more freedom of choice and can take up town work or work on the line, but when he is once inured to agricultural work he can no more quit it for factory or other town work than can the sailor, the soldier, or the fisherman. The various departments of the transport and the distributive trades do unquestionably contain a large amount of labour which is more transferable. Though much railway labour and some dock labour, as for example the work of many of the stevedores, is highly skilled, the bulk of it, together with the work of draymen, messengers, and the like, rests for its value upon certain common qualities of muscular vigour and intelligence which can be diverted without much loss to another branch of the

transport services. A railway-porter, a warehouseman, a man accustomed to drive and to care for horses, has a large and I think an ever larger range of employments open for him.

In mercantile and retail industry the writing clerk and the shop assistant are serviceable by reason of certain capacities of quick perception, accuracy, and address which belong to trade in general rather than to any specific trade. The increased proportion of the labour of the community which is engaged in distribution and in transport tends here to assign more importance to the common as distinguished from the special elements of labour power. But there is some reason to believe that as machinery obtains larger control over those branches of industry, the subdivision of labour which prevails in manufacture will find its way there also, reducing the extent of the present transferability of labour.

The labour of the railway worker and of the "sailor" on a steamship is more specialised than the work of the coachman and the sailor on a sailing-vessel which they have displaced. We therefore cannot look with confidence to the operation of new economic forces to secure greater regularity of work by means of improved transferability of labour.

§ 8. Can the Displaced Worker Take up Another Trade?

Even if it be admitted that a special process in modern industry (especially in manufacture) does not generally require so much time and energy to acquire as formerly, and that a man can thus more easily give up one special work and fit himself for another, it by no means follows

that he can get that other work. It is here that we strike that second false assumption of those who maintain a general increase of transferability of labour. Suppose the structure of modern industry did favour transferability from one trade to another, the transfer can only be effective provided the demand for labour in these other trades gives openings to outsiders. Individuals endowed with special energy and enterprise are no doubt often able to turn their hand to another trade, but the average man, though he could take up some other skilled trade, if he had the chance, finds that he does not get the chance. Trade Unions from the practical standpoint see, what the theoretic economist often refuses to see, that generally throughout the field of industry the supply of labour, skilled as well as unskilled, is normally in excess of the demand, and, acting in their own interests, rightly direct their energies to making it difficult for an outsider to compete for their kind of work. As the organisation of labour grows stronger this policy will be enforced more rigidly, and that transfer of labour from one trade or process to another which the structure of industry might permit, will be prevented by the operation of other social forces.

Taking a general view of the situation we are driven to the conclusion that the alleged greater transferability of labour is not adequate to counteract the forces which make for irregularity of employment and displacement of labour. Since a larger proportion of the total number of employed are coming under the new conditions of industrial life, the absolute quantity of "unemployment" at any given time due to these causes must be increasing.

CHAPTER IV

MINOR CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 1. The Individual Moral View of the Problem.

In order to realise the relative importance of the economic causes which are directly responsible for "unemployment," some deductions from our earlier analysis may be of service. The common notion of the "philanthropist" and the moralist who, wholly untrained in economic thought, thinks the only thorough treatment of this and other problems of poverty consists in the treatment of individual character, need not detain us long. The fallacy is one necessary to all individualist views of society. A depression of the staple trade in a town throws out of employment 10 per cent. of those who are normally employed. The charity organiser with his individual scrutiny sets to work, and a close investigation of each "case" discloses in most of this 10 per cent. some moral or economic defect: there is drink, laziness, inefficiency, or some other personal fault discernible in, or imputed to, most of these "unemployed." Our "thorough" investigator, having, as he thinks, found a sufficient reason why each man should be unemployed, reaches the con-

clusion, that "unemployment" is due to individual causes. Such conclusion is, of course, wholly fallacious. Personal causes, no doubt, explain in a large measure who are the individuals that shall represent the 10 per cent. "unemployed", but they are in no true sense even contributory causes of the "unemployment." When economic causes lower the demand for labour, competition will tend to squeeze out of employment those individuals who, for reasons, sometimes moral, sometimes industrial, are less valuable workers than their fellows. If these individuals had not been morally or industrially defective they would have kept their work, but necessarily by pushing out other 10 per cent. Personal causes do not to any appreciable extent cause unemployment, but largely determine who shall be unemployed. The individualist-moralist is keen to detect the fallacy involved in supposing that poverty can be stopped by regarding it as a number of holes to be filled up by pouring in promiscuous charity. But he does not perceive that this analysis and treatment of "unemployment" involves a fallacy closely analogous to that which he has condemned.

§ 2. *Nature of the Individualist Fallacy.—Character Determining Who Shall be Unemployed.*

The moral and industrial elevation of defective individuals is, for their individual sakes and on general moral grounds, highly desirable, but it will have no *direct* effect in diminishing unemployment.

This may appear to some a hard saying. But it is strictly true. The effect of the McKinley tariff in causing depression of trade and unemployment in Bradford is not really dependent upon the moral or industrial qualities of those workers who are displaced. If these latter, who

will be found less efficient or less reliable on the average than those whose services were retained during the depression, could be morally and technically educated above the level of their fellows, this fact would not prevent the same external forces from operating upon Bradford with the same effect as before. Different individuals might be displaced from employment, that is all. A sudden fall of the fashion for wearing silk ribbons will reduce the employment of Coventry weavers, and no moral or industrial elevation of the workers will affect the quantity of unemployment which is caused. Even if it be allowed that a rise of the average efficiency of the Bradford or Coventry workers would enable them to keep some of their trade by underselling the competitors in other towns or other countries in a time of depressed trade, they would only escape unemployment by throwing out of work their weaker competitors in other places: the trade as a whole would suffer just as much from unemployment as before. The notion that an increase of productive power will be a safeguard against unemployment will not stand for one moment when confronted with the fact that during each period of unemployment a large existing excess of productive power is the most striking phenomenon.

Indirectly there is no doubt that all forces which contribute to the intellectual and moral education ot the workers help to maintain employment in so far as they stimulate a demand for a higher standard of life, which will find expression in an increased effective demand for commodities.

But this does not justify us in stating that moral or technical inefficiency are considerable causes of unemployment in face of the fact that during periods of ordinarily good trade most of those very individuals whose "unemployment" is imputed to "personal defects" are found to be in regular

work, or in supposing that moral and technical education will help directly either to prevent or cure unemployment.

It is perhaps almost inevitable that those who are absorbed in work amongst the poor should often be dupes of this individualist fallacy. Personal defects commonly appear as direct and sufficient reasons why A or B or C fail to get regular work, and if Society at large is regarded merely as a conglomerate of particular instances of A and B and C, these personal defects appear to furnish a sufficient explanation of the total amount of poverty or of unemployment in the whole society. But this conclusion, very natural to those immersed in detailed cases, and unable to see the forest for the trees, ignores utterly the interrelations of the various individuals and the organic unity which they express. Regarded as furnishing an explanation of "unemployment," it rests upon a total denial of the operation of wider economic forces determining the quantity of employment available at a given time for a working community. If it is true, as all students of economics assert, that there are forces operating from without which are liable to cause a shrinkage of employment in the woollen or the iron trade, amounting to (say) 30 per cent. of the former volume of employment, it is idle for those who, working as philanthropists, shut their eyes to these economic forces, to adduce as causes of "the unemployment" those personal causes which merely decide whether A or B or C among the workers shall be among the 30 per cent. unemployed.

It has been necessary to emphasise this point because the grasp of an organic conception of industrial life and its necessary implications is still very weak, and the notion that investigation which confines itself to particular instances

alone contributes a thorough and a scientific treatment is very prevalent among many of those who claim to speak with authority on the questions of poverty and unemployment.

§ 3. Connection of Machinery with Unemployment.

It can, I think, be clearly shown that the great mass of "unemployment" and "under-employment" is not due to those "minor" leakages which belong to the character of certain trades or even to the detailed changes of machinery, industrial method, and *locale* of markets, which we saw were *veræ causæ* in the problem. At certain periods, large sudden displacements have, of course, been attributable to the substitution of machinery for handlabour or to some great political event affecting markets. If, however, we confine ourselves to British trade in recent years we cannot explain by these means the great fluctuations of employment.

It is a mistake to regard as one of the necessary effects of improvements in machinery and their substitution for hand-labour a great mass of unemployment. The introduction of new machinery into a trade must under existing circumstances inflict a twofold injury upon those whose labour it affects. It reduces or destroys the market-value of the special skill they have acquired, and it imposes upon some or all of them the necessity of finding other work, where their special skill is not available. But if the general condition of the labour-market were such that the demand for labour pressed upon the supply, such displaced labour would be rapidly re-absorbed and the total waste by "unemployment" would be very small. In the prosperous period 1871-4 machinery made considerable strides in many English industries, and many "savings" of labour were effected, especially in the metal

trades; but the expanding demand for labour was so great that a very small proportion of the working population was at any time out of employment. Where improvements of machinery occur during periods of "booming" trade they do not occasion any large quantity of unemployment or distress. It cannot therefore be held that the application of improved machinery, is itself a chief and necessary cause of unemployment.

§ 4. Estimate of Minor Causes. Trade Depression shown as Major Cause.

These machinery changes and specific trade movements are, of course, extremely numerous and of continual occurrence. For this very reason, in taking a term of years their influence may be discounted. The amount of "unemployment" due to these causes must be taken as a pretty constant quantity. A glance at the statistics of unemployment recorded by the Board of Trade during the last ten years will indicate the importance of this conclusion.

All Trade Unions Making Returns.

At end of	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	10.0	7.0	8.2	4.5	3.3	5.0	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.4
February	9.5	6.3	7.9	3.8	3.0	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.3
March	8.7	6.5	6.5	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.7
April	6.9	6.1	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.8	3.9
May	6.2	6.3	6.0	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.0
June	5.8	6.3	5.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.2
July	6.2	7.4	5.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0
August	7.1	7.7	5.2	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	4.5
September	7.3	7.6	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	5.0
October	7.3	7.4	4.9	3.3	4.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	5.0
November	7.2	7.0	4.3	2.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.8
December	7.9	7.7	4.8	3.2	5.3	2.9	2.5	4.0	4.6	5.5
Yearly Mean	7.5	6.9	5.8	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.8	4.4

§ 5. *Short Period and Long Period Fluctuations.*

Now, if in the skilled trades here represented we are justified in counting the minor "leakages" and special displacement due to introduction of new machinery, etc., as a fairly constant quantity, taking one year with another, we cannot fail to recognise that some greater forces are at work which account for the large bulk of the unemployment here displayed. In January, 1900, the necessary minor "leakages" and specific displacements were going on, and yet these only caused 2.7 unemployment. If, then, we are called upon to explain why in January, 1903, 10 per cent. are "unemployed," we must seek another cause or causes. A further comparison of one year as a whole with another will disclose the fact that the force to which we must attribute the mass of unemployment is one which operates over wider periods than a year. We are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that the great tidal movements of trade, and not the minor detailed movements of special trades, are the root-causes of the evil we are investigating. No accumulation of minor short-period causes will explain why, on the average, throughout 1899 the rate of "unemployment" was only 2.4, while in 1893 it was 7.5, and in 1894 6.9.

So far as these statistics of skilled trades can be taken as an index of general trade movements, we must conclude that the great trade depressions are the vital factor with which we have to deal, and that no palliatives or cures will be of much service unless they serve to mitigate the force of these vast world-movements in trade.

§ 6. Strikes as Causes of Unemployment.

It is not infrequent for business men and others who have not followed sufficiently closely the periodic fluctuations in prices and volume of trade during the last half century to assign Strikes as the chief cause or as an important contributory cause of bad trade and of unemployment. So it is urged by a writer in the *National Review* * that the high percentage of "unemployment" at the opening of 1893 must be attributed to the "cotton strike", the suggestion being that all "unemployment" which is not explained by necessary leakage and specific trade displacements is a voluntary suspension of work arising from excessive claims of the workers. "These people rebel against their masters, make extortionate and impossible demands, and after striking work or being locked out assume the role of men unable to get work and wages"—is the frequent comment made by the unthinking members of all classes. Now in the first place there is no close correspondence between the great strikes and a high rate of unemployment: comparatively few strikes of any importance have occurred in the trades whose unions are well-ordered enough to furnish proper statistics to the Board of Trade, or in trades which closely affect them. The coincidence of the cotton strike with the high general percentage of "unemployment" was exceptional. But even were it true that all periods of great unemployment were marked by strikes or by lock-outs resulting from action of the workers, we should be quite unjustified in stopping our enquiry at this point.

* Miss. H. Dendy, "Socialistic Propaganda," September 1895.

There is an overwhelming weight of evidence to show that most great strikes are symptoms and results of trade-depressions, not causes. The three large strikes of recent years, those connected with Dock Labour, the Cotton Trade, and Coal Mining, were all of this character. Schulze-Gaevernitz in his careful and impartial investigation of English industry finds the real cause of the great Dock Strike in 1889 in the financial weakness of the Dock Companies, attributable to the fact that "Too many docks had been built and there was the fiercest competition between the Companies." * The persistent fall of prices due to "over-production" is assigned as the explanation of the cotton-strike of 1893. † The cutting down of contract prices under the pressure of the same forces brought about the great lock-out in the Coal-mining industry. Other ostensible causes are sometimes to the front, but most modern strikes are conditioned by an excess of producing power in the several trades, which drives employers to lower prices which they can only render profitable by reducing wages or by introducing new labour-saving machinery or by other economies which directly diminish the demand for labour. The only strikes which we are entitled to count as voluntary unemployment and for which allowance should be made in our analysis of economic causes, are those made for a rise in the standard wage or some other definite improvement in the economic condition of a class of workers, or the rare case of a sympathetic strike. Speaking generally a strike is not a cause but an effect of depressed trade

* "Social Peace," p. 262.

† Cf. De Rousiers, "*La Question Ouvrière en Angleterre*," pp. 455-458.

and is preceded by a fall of prices in the goods with the production of which the trade is concerned.

§ 7. Unemployed Capital and Land as well as Labour.

One final statement belongs to an understanding of the nature and magnitude of the disease. "Unemployment" of labour, waste of labour-power, does not stand alone. At the great periods of depression, we have not only "unemployed" labour, but "unemployed" capital. Nor can it be accounted a mal-adjustment of capital and labour as between trade and trade. The special characteristic of industry during a period of trade depression is that, not in this or that trade, but over the general field of industry, there is labour-power and capital lying "unemployed." The actual phenomenon is a general excess of productive power. The waste of labour-power in our modern communities is evidently but one important aspect of an even larger economic problem. This question is one we may well allow to germinate in our minds. "Why is it that, with a wheat-growing area so huge and so productive that in good years whole crops are left to rot in the ground, thousands of English labourers, millions of Russian peasants, cannot get enough bread to eat? Why is it that with so many cotton-mills in Lancashire that they cannot all be kept working for any length of time together, thousands of people in Manchester cannot get a decent shirt to their backs? Why is it that, with a growing glut of mines and miners, myriads of people are shivering for lack of coal?" These questions are not conceived in a spirit of sensationalism, but merely to bring home the nature of the vital problem

which is forced more and more upon thinking men and women: "Has our general standard of consumption risen to a degree commensurate with the prodigious increase of productive power brought about by modern improvements in machinery and methods of industry, and vested in modern forms of labour and capital?"

CHAPTER V

THE ROOT-CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 1. Fallacy of the Piecemeal Treatment of the Unemployed Question.

A MISAPPLIED respect for thoroughness often leads students of society to a piecemeal treatment of industry which blinds them to a perception of large organic operations. It is natural that men of business, whose interests and sympathies are absorbed in some special trade and some special locality, should mistake their knowledge of local symptoms for a thorough diagnosis of industrial disease. But it is not so creditable that statesmen and economists should do their best to make it appear that the "unemployed" is not one, but a hundred different questions to be studied only in detail and to be solved by a hundred different little local remedies. This detailed research is highly necessary, but it can lead us only to a knowledge of secondary and contributory causes; no clear understanding of the problem is attained until this fragmentary knowledge is gathered into the unity of a higher synthesis.

The piecemeal method which commends itself so signally to Royal Commissions upon Labour or Committees

upon "The Unemployed" does not really deserve the character it claims of being "thorough." Refusing to investigate the wider operation of economic forces and discarding all "theoretic" considerations, these practical persons confine themselves to collecting elaborate memoranda of minor facts, while ignoring the major facts by which alone they can order and interpret their details. When the British mind is driven to take in hand a question like that of "the unemployed" its first instinct is to chop it up into a number of little questions, and again to subdivide these into an infinite number of smaller portions. It then proceeds to collect "evidence" —huge quantities of little local facts and figures which it serves up in crude masses through Blue Books. An attempt is sometimes made to reach minor generalisations bearing upon some detailed aspects of the general question, but no endeavour is made to focus the evidence in any bearing upon the unity of the subject.

§ 2. Need of a Unified Organic Treatment.

All this work of laborious detail is useful, it ought to be done, but not the other left undone. The method is really not scientific but the reverse. It attempts to treat a unified organic subject by a piecemeal inorganic method. Its collections of facts never attempt to go behind concrete phenomena into the wider movements of industrial life, so as to find out what mal-adjustment of the larger economic forces is really represented in unemployment. The notion that scientific thoroughness consists in breaking up an organic whole into a number of inorganic pieces would be simply humorous if it were not fraught with the most injurious effects upon the reputation

of sociological studies. It is not really scientific to specialise without any "fundamentum divisionis", and without any attempt or intention to apply the results of specialised enquiry to a philosophic interpretation of the subject as a single whole. "There is no Social Problem, there are only social problems," Gambetta is reported to have said. This is the attitude of most of our statesmen and many of our economists: it is the typical position of the politician and the academic person. Being a practical denial of the possibility of Social Science, the very existence of which depends on the admission of unity in the subject matter, the prevalence of this falsehood explains why progress in social study is so slow. It also explains the vague and chaotic character of the general judgments to which our public bodies of enquiry commit themselves when they occasionally break loose from the tabulation of raw facts. A delightful example of this judgment is contained in the Final Report of the Labour Commission, when that body, confronted with the necessity of saying something on the wider aspects of Irregularity of Employment, gives vent to the following:

"Fluctuations of trade in this country are due to a variety of causes, the chief of which may be briefly indicated here. The majority of these periodical changes are connected in some way with the state of commercial credit, and the willingness or unwillingness of business men to embark on new ventures. The state of credit in every country depends each year more and more upon the general conditions of business throughout the world."

Omitting the middle terms of this syllogistic argument, we attain the valuable conclusion that irregularity of employment is attributable to "the general conditions of business"!

§ 3. *Central Fact—General Excess of Producing Power.*

Neither in the proceedings of the Labour Commission nor in the analysis of causes of unemployment contained in the Report of the Board of Trade do we find the faintest recognition of the central fact of the "unemployed" problem—viz., the simultaneous general unemployment of labour, capital, and land in periods of depressed trade. Our analysis of the available statistics forced us to the conclusion that the "unemployed" question was in the main a leading aspect of the problem of trade depression. From the financial point of view bad trade appears as a general lowness of prices and of profits, but, regarded as a disease of the industrial structure, it takes the shape of a general slackness or under-use of the various factors of production. Now, no serious attempt has been made, by what may provisionally be called the orthodox school of English economists, to explain why it is that at one and the same time there can be in existence more labour, more capital, and more land, than are wanted. There might exist, according to their theory, more labour than could be employed, owing to an insufficiency of capital with which to assist labour to produce; but, since capital and labour are the only requisites for the production of wealth, they could not both be in excess. The common mode of meeting the difficulty was to deny the fact of a general excess of producing-power. There might, it was alleged, be an excessive application of capital and labour to certain trades, but this was a malady of misdirection, general excess of producing-power was impossible.

§ 4. A Priori Assumptions of Economists.

This view has always been based upon an *à priori* assumption that whatever is produced can be sold and must be sold because it was produced for no other motive, the validity of which assumption I shall discuss later on. Here it is enough to say that the theory that over-production in some trades implies under-production in others, and that the malady is only the necessary misdirection of productive energy arising from imperfect acquaintance with markets, is inconsistent with the facts at a time of depressed trade. Where are then to be found the under-producing trades, those which are insufficiently fed with capital and labour, and where, in consequence of the growing inability to satisfy demand, prices are rising? There are no such trades. The fall of prices, the depression of trade, the slack employment are general not special in application. The glut of loanable capital is sufficient proof. If there were trades which were under-producing this free capital would flow into them. A continued glut of loanable capital seeking investment is only consistent with the admission that all avenues of sound investment are already occupied.

§ 5. True Meaning of "Over-production."

But when the state is described as one of over-production, a certain misconception often arises. If by over-production is meant a continued process of glutting the markets with goods which cannot find purchasers and are accumulated in ever-increasing quantities, such an operation is not possible. A comparatively small quantity of goods which are "over-produced" in the

sense that their addition to supply drives prices below the margin of profitable production will suffice to "congest" a trade. If fixed expenses are very heavy, production may be carried on for some time at a loss, but always at a slackened pace, while it is only a question of time when the weaker businesses are driven to suspend operations and the stronger to a close restriction of their output, sometimes accompanied by a trade dispute which checks for a time the whole volume of production. In no trade can actual over-production of goods continue for any long period, though the liability to overproduce may manifest itself in actual gluts from time to time over a long period of years. The true signification of over-production as used to designate the immediate cause of depression is the continued existence of a general excess of producing-power in the forms of capital and labour beyond what is economically required to supply the current or prospective rate of consumption of the community.

§ 6. Authorities Admit a General Excess.— Evidence of Commission.

But if what is signified is a long continued existence of a general excess of producing-power beyond what is economically required to supply the current rate of consumption, such excess is plainly attested by modern industry. Moreover, it was admitted in unmistakable language by the same Majority Report of the Commission on the Depression of Trade in 1885, which rejected with scorn the notion of "a general over-production." In its general summary this Report says, "That owing to the nature of the times the demand for our commodities does

not increase at the same rate as formerly; that *our capacity for production is consequently in excess of our requirements*, and could be considerably increased at short notice; that this is due partly to the competition of the large amount of capital which is being steadily accumulated in the country." The Minority Report finds the gist of trade depressions in "a long-continued fall of prices—in many cases the result either of actual over-production or of a capacity of production in excess of the demand." This Commission entirely throws over the notion, which every man of wide business experience has long repudiated, that an excess of producing-power in some trades must be balanced by a deficiency in others, and that there can be no general excess. The idea that depressed trade means a mis-application of capital and labour as between trade and trade is entirely rejected by both bodies of Commissioners, who find the malady they are investigating common to all "productive industries." The Minority expressly asserts over-production, in the sense above taken, as the chief agent in depression:

"Over-production, by which we understand the production of commodities (or existence of the agencies of production) in excess, not of the capacity of consumption, if their distribution were gratuitous, but of the demand for export at remunerative prices, and of the amount of income or earnings available for their purchase in the home market—that is, of profitable employment for the people. The depression under which we have so long been suffering is undoubtedly of this nature."

The Majority, though rejecting the general term "over-production," admit, as we saw, the phenomena.

§ 7. The Testimony of Recent Industrial History.

The one fact which emerges with striking clearness from the whole investigation of the period 1875-1885 is that the producing-power of capital and labour, to which full employment was given in the years immediately following the Franco-German war, was found excessive in quantity during the ten years which ensued. The same trade-malady—general under-employment of capital and labour—has been plainly visible since 1890. In trade after trade it has been made manifest that the capacity of production is far in advance of the current or expected demand at a profitable price, and in all of them brief bursts of activity have alternated with long periods of torpor, during which weaker mills, mines and works are closed, while others are working short time, and large bodies of workers are kept half-employed. In three staple industries, docks, cotton, coal-mining, the attempts to fully utilise existing powers of production were directly responsible for prolonged stoppages, during which the congestion was relieved at a terrible cost of suffering to the workers. A strike or a lock-out, attributable to a fall of prices, would, as we have seen, rightly rank as so much "unemployment" in any true economic analysis, though the immediate cause might be a disagreement between capital and labour in reference to wages or other terms of employment. All business men are compelled to admit that at the present time there exists, not in this industry or that, but in all the important industries of the country, a considerably larger quantity of plant and labour than can be profitably employed. A general consensus of practical opinion would sustain the judgment recently

affirmed by an experienced business man, "So rapid has been the advance in production, whether agricultural or mechanical, so greatly have the means of transportation and communication improved and cheapened that *supply always now outruns demand.*"* Indirect testimony of the most valuable kind is afforded by Von Halle in his treatment of the American Trust. "Before the establishment of the combinations, hardly any industry had been able to utilise its full capacity. For instance, even before the days of the Cotton Oil Trust, numerous presses and refineries had for a long time been inactive. The Trust closed at once more than a dozen of the small old-fashioned mills. The same thing happened with the Sugar Trust, which can supply the whole market with the product of one fourth of the plant it owns. The Whiskey Trust immediately closed 68 of its 80 distilleries, and with the remaining 12 was enabled to furnish the same output as before and soon to largely increase it." †

In other words, with the means of production which now exist a far larger quantity of commodities could be produced than are actually produced. It is probable that the percentage of unemployed or under-employed capital in the shape of mills, ironworks, dockyards, mines, and plant and machinery of various kinds is far larger than the 8 or 10 per cent. which may represent the waste of labour-power. From the financial point of view the excess is attested by the universal glut of loanable capital to which Mr. A. J. Wilson has recently directed public attention. § Another financial authority, Mr. Van Oss,

* J. H. Trotson, "The Assault on the Standard."

† Von Halle, "Trusts," p. 66.

§ "Investor's Review," January 1895.

rightly associates the glut of money with a glut of capital, affirming that "the amazing production of wealth under the new industrial conditions is rapidly altering the proportion between the supply of capital and the demand for it." *

§ 8. Failure of Consumption to Keep Pace with Growth of Productive Power.

The opening up of vast new tracts of land for the growth of our food and raw material of manufacture, the huge accumulation of capital in the shape of fixed plant and power-driven machinery of manufacture and transport, the rapid growth of an intelligent and closely co-operative population have, during the last few generations, multiplied twentyfold or more the general productive power of the community. The actual standard of consumption for nearly every class of the community has likewise been raised. The landowning classes live far more expensively than they did at the opening of the present century; the owners of manufacturing and trading capital form a numerous new class of consumers whose expenditure has grown continuously; statistics of working-class life show that, except among the very poor, the general standard of comfort is considerably higher than it was, though the stability of the standard is grievously impaired by growing irregularity of work. But, great as this general rise in the consumption of the people may appear, it has been far less rapid than the growth of productive power. The industrial revolution has not been attended by a commensurate revolution in the consuming habits of

* "Nineteenth Century," April 1896.

the people. If modern machinery and methods of production have raised twentyfold the producing-power, the consumption of the community has increased at a lower ratio. We therefore find that the several agents of production exist in excess; full and continuous use cannot be found for them. This is no theory, but a just summary of the phenomena of modern industry. Why such excess of wealth-producing power is possible may remain an open question, but of the fact there can be no dispute. It is not a case of improper application of productive power, an excess in certain trades, or at certain times, balanced by a deficiency in other trades or other times. It is a normal and general condition of excess. The rate of production of commodities actually maintained in the years 1871-4 could have been continued during the ten years which followed, if the demand had not slackened; and the fact that it was not so continued is a clear admission of a grave excess of productive power under normal conditions of national life.

§ 9. Wasteful Multiplication of Distributors.

This excess of general producing-power is far from being adequately represented by the average unemployment or under-employment of capital and labour in the extractive and manufacturing industries. "Unemployment" is only one form of the waste. Another is the socially useless multiplication of middle-men and other distributors, and of the capital engaged in distributive businesses. Unable to find remunerative employment in "productive" industries, an increasing proportion of capital and labour is engaged in the work of distribution. This movement is unmistakably attested by the Statistics of Occupations

in the Census Reports. The common notion that we are becoming more and more a manufacturing nation is incorrect so far as employment of labour is concerned. Taking the aggregate of the manufactures from the Census returns, as interpreted by Mr. Charles Booth,* it appears that whereas up to 1861 manufactures engaged an increasing proportion of our population, since that date, although there continues to be an absolute increase in the numbers so employed, that increase is slower than the growth of the population. The percentage engaged in manufactures from 1841 to 1881 is as follows:

1841	27.1 per cent.
1851	32.7 „
1861	33.0 „
1871	31.6 „
1881	30.7 „

Though we cannot place in exact line with the preceding returns the results for 1891 and 1901, there is every reason to believe that the proportionate decline of employment has continued, and that not more than 30 per cent. of the occupied classes are engaged in manufactures. Set off the increase of coal-miners against the decline of agricultural workers, and a small increase of the numbers engaged in extractive industries is obtained. What, then, has become of the two millions and a half added to our working population between 1881 and 1901? Outside the manufacturing and extractive industries there is only one other large department of "making" industry, the building trades. The only branch of "making" industry besides mining which has shown a marked advance in the amount of occupation it affords from 1881 to 1901 is building, which absorbs rather

* "Occupations of the People, 1841—1881."

more than a quarter of a million of the two and a half millions. What has become of the rest of the increase? The answer is that the trades engaged in distribution and transport are growing quite out of proportion to the growth of the population. While the agricultural class has largely declined, the domestic class increased but slowly, the industrial class barely kept pace with the growth of the occupied population as a whole, the transport class has increased 62 per cent. between 1881 and 1901, and the commercial class no less than 85 per cent. When we look more closely into this enormous increase of the classes engaged in distributing wealth, we find that "commercial clerks" have grown in twenty years from 181,487 to 307,889, an increase about twice as great as that of the occupied population as a whole. Bank clerks and officials have increased from 14,998 to 30,284, and insurance agents from 15,068 to 55,013.

§ 10. *The Abnormal Growth of Retail Traders.*

Owing to the fact that many "dealers" are classed with "makers" in the Census returns, it is not possible to make a full and accurate computation of the growth of those engaged in retail trade. But the following comparison of those engaged in retail trades in 1881 and 1891* where the dealers are separated from the makers is most instructive:

* The figures for 1901 are not yet available.

Trades.	1881	1891	Increase or decrease per cent.
Chemists	19,000	21,930	+ 15.4
Booksellers	9,910	13,596	+ 37.2
Stationers	15,241	21,798	+ 43.0
Drapers	82,362	107,018	+ 29.9
Haberdashers	9,565	12,481	+ 30.5
Grocers	129,818	181,856	+ 40.1
Poulterers and Fishmongers	21,497	29,711	+ 38.2
Greengrocers, Fruiterers.	29,614	40,963	+ 38.3
Cheesemongers, Buttermen.	4,397	5,108	+ 16.6
Butchers	81,702	98,921	+ 21.1
Coal dealers	20,401	23,799	+ 16.7
Ironmongers	16,122	21,444	+ 33.0
General Shopkeepers	54,860	53,608	— 2.3
Total	494,471	632,233	+ 27.9

§ 11. The Causes of Waste of Distributive Power.

It thus appears that, in spite of all economies of concentration resulting from the increased amount of distribution which has fallen to large stores and universal providers, the increase in the number of retail distributors is nearly twice that of the occupied classes as a whole. To put the matter succinctly, a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in "making" the increased quantity of material goods which are consumed, a larger proportion in distributing them. Nor is this movement adequately explained by the fact that distribution has not shared equally with manufacture the economies of modern machinery and method. For the large growth of our population and its concentration in larger towns must have greatly reduced the labour-cost of distributing a given quantity of goods. This consideration, taken along with the improvements in every mode of transport, would enable the increased quantity of modern

wealth to be effectively distributed without any considerable increase of the labour or capital engaged in distributive industries. Even if some increase of distributors be economically necessary, it will not be denied that the actual increase of all classes of middle-men and retailers has passed far beyond this wholesome necessary limit. A diminishing proportion of commercial effort is expended in the actual work of distribution, an increasing proportion in the work of getting business. A proof of this is the phenomenal growth of commercial travellers, local agents, jobbers, touts, and the enormous expenditure in every form of advertisement. The actual energy given out in trades, directly or indirectly concerned in distribution, is thus swollen far beyond the demands of such wholesome and effective competition as will ensure for the consuming public a cheap and rapid service of supply. The keenness of competition among rival distributors is admittedly responsible for much of the adulteration and other deceitful practices which tend to the deterioration of commodities. Unfortunately, we possess no official or reliable records of the general movements in retail trade, which we can compare with the statistics of wholesale prices prepared by Mr. Sauerbeck. It is, however, generally believed, and such fragmentary evidence as we possess accords with the belief, that the great fall of wholesale prices since 1873 has not been attended by a commensurate fall of retail prices.

§ 12. Why Waste takes a Different Form in Distribution and in Manufactures.

Nor is it unreasonable that this should be the case. The effects of competition are somewhat different in manufacturing and in distributing industries. In the former

an excess of producing-power, after exhibiting itself in a comparatively trifling glut of actual manufactured goods, shows its "waste" in the form of "unemployed" labour and capital, which operate in some measure as a check upon further application of labour and capital. In the latter, no such natural check is provided. Small quantities of capital, unable to enter manufacture with any reasonable prospect of success, may embark in distribution, especially in retail trade, with some hope of attracting to their businesses a fair proportion of the trade of others. It is not easy for a new business to succeed even in retail trade, but it is less difficult than in manufacture. The same amount of business may thus come to be divided among a larger number of persons. It may even supply a livelihood to all, on the single condition that the margin of profit in each sale is larger; which means, in a period of falling wholesale prices, that retail prices fall more slowly and more slightly. It can scarcely be doubted that this is a true description of the actual phenomena exhibited in distributive trade. The assumption commonly made by statesmen, and even by economists, that the consumer gains the advantage of the full decline of wholesale prices, and that such decline is therefore a matter of comparative indifference, is unwarranted. The cautious opinion expressed by J. S. Mill has been closely borne out by the experience of the last twenty years. "Retail price, the price paid by the actual consumer, seems to feel very slowly and imperfectly the effects of competition: and where competition does exist, it often, instead of lowering prices, merely divides the higher prices among a larger number of dealers."*

* "Principles of Political Economy," vol. ii., ch. iv. § 3.

In other words, an increased proportion of the prices paid by consumers goes to support agents, middle-men, shopkeepers, and their dependents, who thus receive a growing share of the national income paid for services of distribution. Without seeking to disparage the value of genuine services of necessary distribution, I may point out that this diseased swelling of labour and capital in distributive trade represents from the social standpoint a waste of power strictly analogous to the "unemployment" in manufacture, though different in the concrete aspect it assumes. In distribution, the waste does not for the most part show itself as "unemployed" and "unpaid" capital and labour, but as unnecessary reduplication of distributive machinery. In any scientific treatment of the "unemployed" question, this form of waste must rank as an important aspect of the social malady.

§ 13. False Assumption that all Power to Consume Must be Exercised.

The business man readily admits the existence of an excess of general producing-power in forms of capital and labour which are either unemployed or wastefully employed. But many economic theorists, misled by loose deductive reasoning, still persist in their denial of a phenomenon which stares the practical man in the face. It is not possible, they urge, that a general excess of capital and labour could exist, for these are the sole requisites of production, and since everything that is produced can find a market at a price, whatever can be produced will be produced, and whatever is produced will be consumed. Now, this line of reasoning is thoroughly fallacious. Since all business is the exchange of commodities for commodities,

it is evident that some one possesses the power to consume whatever can be produced. It may also be asserted that, since the desires of man are unlimited, and many keenly felt wants remain unsatisfied, there exists a desire to consume whatever can be produced. But in order to an "effective demand" the power to consume and the desire to consume must be vested in the same persons. The denial by economists of the possibility of general excess of producing-power involves the assumption of this coincidence. This assumption is, however, false. Those who draw profit, interest, and rents from modern manufactures are thereby vested with *the power* to consume huge quantities of cotton and other textile wares, of coals, hardware, pottery, etc., but they have *the desire* to consume a comparatively small quantity of these commodities. "But," it may be urged, "they will have the desire to consume other commodities, and in order to obtain these they will exchange their superfluous cotton and iron goods with others who want to consume these articles." This, however, is not the case. After a certain tolerably high accustomed standard of consumption has been attained in cotton and iron wares, and in other articles for which these are exchanged, there still remains a large surplus power to consume which has no desire behind it to convert it into effectual demand.

§ 14. Is Desire to Consume the only Motive to Production?

It has generally seemed to economists of the last two generations a sufficient refutation of the theory of overproduction to assert that it is impossible, and to assume that this impossibility is proved by asking what motive

prompts a person to produce except the desire to consume what is produced or its equivalent. "Each may not want more of what he himself produces, but each wants more of what some other produces, and by producing what the other wants, hopes to obtain what the other produces. There will always be consumption for everything which can be produced, until the wants of all who possess the means of producing are completely satisfied and the production will not increase any further." * Now though it must be allowed that a desire to consume is in general the motive force behind production, it does not operate so closely and so generally as to preclude the waste of over-production. A great many persons in whose hands rests the control of industry are not regulated in the quantity of production which they set on foot by the quantity of consumption which they desire, nor indeed does the desire to consume form the whole or the chief part of their conscious motive in their work of production.

§ 15. Does all "Saving" Give Increased Employment?

Mill assumes that all who own the power to consume want to consume all they can and to do so without delay.

Now, a large part of the power to consume is in the hands of those who have not the desire to consume. What, then, do these men desire to do? They desire to save. But saving, if we look behind the operation of putting money in a bank, means paying labour to set up plant, machinery, and other material forms of capital. But does not this give as much employment to capital and labour as the same power used to demand consumables? Quite

* J. S. Mill, "Unsettled Questions," p. 49.

true, the "saving" which employs labour to build a factory and stock it with machinery will cause as much employment as the same amount of spending, though not more employment, as J. S. Mill sought to maintain. Moreover, in the one case, when the money is "spent" there is nothing to show for it, in the other case there is a factory and machinery. But when our theoretic friend goes on to assume that this factory can be profitably worked, and that the work it affords signifies a net increase of employment both of labour and capital, he jumps to a conclusion which is quite unwarranted. It can only be profitably worked on one of two suppositions. It may by successful competition obtain the orders which would have gone to another factory, ousting from employment the capital and labour there engaged. In this case it is clear that no general increase of employment has taken place. An individual has made good his "saving," but has done so by negativing the previous "saving" of some one else; the productive power of the community is increased, but no more actual production than before is brought about.

The other supposition is that the demand for the class of commodities which the factory makes will be greater in the future, and that more capital and labour can therefore be employed in the trade. So far as this supposition is valid, the "saving" is socially useful, and, indeed, necessary; but it should be plainly recognised that the dependence of capital and labour for employment upon a rising standard of consumption places an absolute limit at any given time upon socially useful saving.

It is therefore not true that the existence of a general desire for increased consumption is any sufficient guarantee that too much saving will not take place. Even if it be

allowed that the ultimate object of persons who save is always the desire to consume an increased quantity in the future, this individual policy may and does result in a congestion of forms of capital which is suicidal from the collective point of view. In a society composed of A, B, C, D, E, F, any three, say A B C, might save as much as they liked, or each and all might save a definite proportion of their income, but any policy of the individual members which collectively exceeded this aggregate would be wasteful. Yet it might be quite possible that all individuals in this over-saving community were actuated by a genuine desire to consume largely in some distant future.

An individual may save any proportion of his income, provided he can induce others to spend their income and give him liens upon their present property or future production. But the proportion of a community's income which it can save and usefully store up in plant, machinery and other forms of capital is strictly limited by the rate of current or prospective consumption. Only a very small proportion of "saving" can profitably be invested in forms of capital that fructify in the distant future; the current or immediately prospective rate of consumption determines pretty closely the proportion of current income which can be usefully saved.

§ 16. Excessive Forms of Capital do Exist.

To the suggestion that an excess of saving is possible it is often deemed a sufficient answer to point to the infinitude of human wants and the new industrial enterprises which they can vitalise. Why, it is urged, should you assume that any trade will be over-stocked with

new-saved capital, when the self-interest of savers will naturally lead them to prefer new uses. With the pure theory of this answer I have no quarrel. If all the "saved" incomes do in fact take shape in fixed forms of capital which supply increased consumption-goods in the shape of new public or private comforts and conveniences to the present or even to the next generation, we can thoroughly approve this saving: it is no cause of diminished employment.

Well, it may be said, does that not settle the matter? Are there not ample opportunities for the supply of new or improved public and private needs? Are our towns as well-built, commodious and beautiful as they might be? Are they perfectly supplied with water, lighting, transport, and other services? Could not public education provide a good field of investment for capital and labour both on the material and intellectual planes? Is it not self-evident that without passing the barrier of wholesome personal conveniences a vast and ever-growing number of good and reasonable wants remain unsatisfied because there is no capital and labour directed to their satisfaction? How in the face of this can over-saving be possible? Still more how can it be asserted to actually exist?

The answer is that a sufficient portion of new savings does not in fact seek these new avenues of socially useful investment, that a large proportion of it does flow into channels which are admittedly full, and that when this congestion is made manifest, much fresh "saving" instead of seeking new fields of investment accumulates in the hands of bankers and other persons. That portion of new savings which embodies itself in forms of capital that satisfy new wants is both morally and economically justified: that portion which embodies itself in the socially

useless multiplication of existing forms of capital is harmless as regards employment so long as it continues to embody itself thus, but when by clogging the wheels of industry it stops the machinery and checks the investment of new "savings", it contributes to that state of under-employment and under-production which we call "tradedepression."

§ 17. The Theoretic Limit of Socially Useful Forms of Capital.

The theory that all new savings should and must find socially useful employment is contradicted by the facts. It is also unsound as a theory. Those who urge it show no motive force sufficient to compel new savings to invest themselves in socially useful ways. The individual saver does not want to raise the general level of consumption, he simply wants to find a remunerative investment for his capital. This he can often find, and still oftener thinks he can find, in setting up new forms of capital in trades which are already sufficiently provided for the supply of current consumption. No guarantee can be offered to him that that heterogeneous body of consumers called the public will pay him a higher rate of interest for putting his savings into untried ventures which shall stimulate and satisfy a new want.

Public improvements of an enduring order do indeed absorb a large and a growing quantity of new saving. But even here the quantity of capital which the most enlightened public body could safely apply, with reasonable regard to social, industrial, and other changes in the future, is strictly limited at any given time. A lavish expenditure with a view to a far distant consumption would often be a wasteful and an antisocial policy.

Indeed, as matters actually stand, such capital expenditure by public bodies is very limited, and there are no sufficient economic powers to drive the requisite proportion of new savings into the ideally correct channels. Hence the frequent congestion of all ordinary channels of investment, and the excess of loanable capital. It is quite possible that as large a proportion of our present general income as is now "saved" might under different economic conditions be advantageously applied in forms of new capital. But as matters actually stand some of it represents "oversaving" and brings about the state of congestion and stoppage of industry which has for one of its leading aspects the malady of "unemployment."

§ 18. How Excessive Forms of Capital Stop Production.

Our saving class is therefore not necessarily causing an increase of "employment" by paying workers to put up more factories instead of using their moneys to demand consumables. So long as the "saving" is actually in progress—*i.e.*, so long as the factory and machinery are being made—the net employment of the community is just as large as if the money were spent to demand commodities; more labour is engaged in making factories, less in working them. But after the new factories are made, they can only be worked on condition that there is an increase of consumption correspondent to the increase of producing-power—*i.e.*, on condition that a sufficient number of persons are actuated by motives different from those which animated the "saving" class, and will consent to give validity to the saving of the former by

"spending" on commodities an increased proportion of their incomes. Where no such expectation is realised, an attempt to "operate" the new factories does not give any net increase of employment, it only gluts the markets, drives down prices, closes the weaker factories, imparts irregularity to work, and generally disorganises trade. The frequent recurrence of these phenomena in most departments of trade is the strongest presumptive evidence of an attempt of the capitalist classes to place and to operate more capital than is required to maintain the current flow of consumption. An individual may be a rich miser, a community cannot. To the average reasonable man it is a self-evident fact that a community cannot advantageously save more than a certain proportion of its annual income, unless for the express purpose of consuming a larger proportion at some not distant date.

§ 19. The Fallacy that Saving Implies no Reduced Consumption.

The economist is, however, too often blinded by the acceptance of a strange sophism to the affect that "saving implies no reduction in current consumption," a wild notion which is due to a failure to analyse the process of saving. The following simple refutation of this theory will suffice. Suppose the case of two economic communities, each with a net annual income of £1,500,000,000. One nation spends the whole, saving nothing; this means that, after providing against wear and tear of existing plant, all the productive energy is devoted to producing "consumables" which are consumed. The other nation "saves" £200,000,000 annually: this means that, after the same provision for wear and tear, two-fifteenths of

the productive energy is devoted, not to producing "consumables," but to setting up new plant, machinery, and unfinished goods, which are, in their form or their economic position, not consumable, and which are, in fact, not consumed. It would seem unnecessary to thus demonstrate that the consumption of the latter nation amounted to £1,300,000,000 (*i.e.*, that 15—2 = 13), were it not for the general prevalence of the notion that saving implies no reduction in consumption. Adam Smith is perhaps chiefly responsible for the misconception, by urging that "What is annually saved is as regularly consumed as what is annually spent, and nearly in the same time too, but it is consumed by a different set of people." * The heart of the fallacy, which has been effectively exposed by various writers, consists in failing to perceive that the difference between "spending" and "saving" is that the former, as an economic cause, causes "consumables" to be made, while the latter, so far as it finds an embodiment in actual forms of capital, causes "non-consumables" to be made. The forms of capital which represent "saving" correspond to the extra consumption which would have taken place if the persons saving had not saved, but had applied the money in demand for consumables.

§ 20. The Limit to Social Saving.—No Limit to Individual Saving.

This simple truth that real saving implies diminished consumption for the time being is the kernel of a true understanding of the" unemployed" question. If we find labour and

* "Wealth of Nations," p. 1496, McCulloch; *cf.* Mill's "Political Economy," vol. i. ch. v. § 6.

capital unemployed in our manufactures, if we find them wastefully employed in our distributing industry, it can only mean an undue diminution of consumption, or, in other words, an attempt to establish as "savings" a larger number of forms of capital than are economically required to assist in maintaining current or prospective consumption.

These results of over-saving are not, of course, made manifest at once. So long as the over-saving is being stored in new plant or machinery and so long as this new plant is engaged in turning out increased supply of goods, there is no reduction of employment and no fall of general prices. It is when the admitted glut of goods checks further investment and over-saving can find no vent that prices fall, production is slackened and unemployment shows itself.

The failure to give proper recognition to the obvious fact that the quantity of serviceable forms of capital at the several stages of production is absolutely limited by the rates at which consumable goods are drawn out of the industrial machine, arises from the refusal to consider industry from the social organic standpoint. Because an individual or a class of individuals can "save" without any other limit than that imposed by the necessity of living, it has been wrongly supposed that the same rule holds good of a whole community. This blind individualistic conception of industry was aided by the recognition of the moral and material value which attaches to the exercise of effectual thrift by individual members of a society, and which within the limits imposed by the aggregate consumption must be recognised as necessary and beneficial to society. Although the famous dictum of Adam Smith that "the study of his own advantage naturally, or rather

necessarily, leads him to prefer that employment which is most advantageous to the society," * has been largely replaced in modern minds by a perception that "the mere conflicts of private interests will never produce a well-ordered commonwealth of labour," † the implications of this new doctrine have not been properly digested. Many of those who most fully recognise the necessity of imposing restraints upon "conflicts of private interests" in the competition of the labour-market and in the sale of goods, still hold that the selfishness of individual "savers" can be relied upon to secure the most economical disposition of capital at the several points of the industrial machine. We have seen that this is not true in fact, that the operation of saving individuals under the existing industrial dispensation leads to a wasteful accumulation of forms of capital. It remains to ask, Why should this be so; why should the free selfish action of saving individuals disturb the right adjustment between "saving" and "spending" from the standpoint of the community? Why should it be possible for us to endeavour to establish new capital to the extent of £200,000,000 a year, when £150,000,000 might, perhaps, suffice to supply the current rate of consumption, increased by £50,000,000?

§ 21. How Self-interest of Individuals Causes Social Waste of Capital.

We have already seen that in retail trade the self-interest of individual traders may and does lead them to establish a far larger number of shops than are required for the effective distribution of commodities in a district.

* "Wealth of Nations," book iv., chap. ii.

† Article on Political Economy in "Encyclopædia Britannica."

Similarly in manufacture it is often to the interest of a capitalist to set up and to work new spinning-mills or iron-works, although there may already exist enough mills and works to supply every possible demand, provided he sees a fair prospect of getting away from his competitors a sufficient proportion of the trade. Nor is it an adequate reply to say that the new-comer can only get the trade by producing a better or a cheaper article, and that in this way the community, as a body of consumers, is advantaged by his action. In the first place, this statement is not true; it is commonly by superiority in the arts of competition, which do not necessarily involve superiority of production, that the modern business firm is able to get business. Secondly, even supposing that the new capital is made effective by some trifling economy in methods of production, it by no means follows that the consuming public gains by the lowering of prices, or gains to a corresponding extent. For we have already seen that the constant cutting of prices in manufacturing trades has been a chief operative cause of the multiplication of middle-men and retailers, whose maintenance prevents a fall of retail prices equivalent to the fall of wholesale prices. Lastly, the fall of retail prices to the consuming public must not be taken as the just and final test and measure of a net industrial gain to the community. The gain may be bought too dearly if it involves, as it often does, a large and unforeseen displacement of capital and labour in earlier use, the vested interests of which receive neither compensation nor consideration under the stern rule of competitive trade. This is no plea for conservatism in industry, or for the rejection of new and improved forms of machinery and method. It is only designed as a

protest against the waste of the wrecking policy in modern commerce, by which old businesses are ruined by the speculative operation of new competitors who bring with them no intrinsic superiority of production sufficient to compensate the destruction of capital value and the disturbance of employment which they cause.

§ 22. The Difference between Individual and Social Economy.

It is important to recognise that an economy of production which is sufficient to enable a new firm to cut prices and to get business is not necessarily an economy at all from the standpoint of the whole commercial community. If a new firm can set up plant to produce one-tenth per cent. more cheaply the goods which are now supplied by other firms, it will clearly be to its interest to do so. But if an established firm discovered this new cheaper method of production, it would only set up the new plant on condition that the cheapening of production was sufficiently great to compensate for the cancelling of the old plant with which it had operated hitherto. The new firm would not take into consideration the cancelling of old capital, the established firm would set this against the advantages of the new method, and would only adopt the new method, if there was a *net* economy. Now the industrial community, which includes all its members and their property, may, for the purpose of this argument, be regarded as the owners of all the forms of capital; their net interest then is measured not by the advantage of the new competing firm, but by that of the firm which owns the older forms of capital

which it is proposed to displace. It follows then that in a competitive society, it may be the distinct interest of individuals to set up "savings" in new forms of capital, which, having no regard to the destruction of the value of older forms of capital, confer no net economic advantage on the community.

This free play of individual self-interest in saving leads to a purchase of each step of industrial progress by a most expensive cancelment of old "savings." Since obsolete forms do not at once perish, but struggle to keep the breath of industrial life and to play their accustomed part, we find in existence at any given time a large excess of plant of various kinds beyond what is fully utilised for actual work of production.

§ 23. A Nation is not a Community.

In ascribing necessary limits to the "savings" of a community, it must be borne in mind that in modern industry a "nation" is by no means coterminous with a "community." Every year more and more the whole body of nations, which are related by close ties in common world-markets, or are otherwise in direct or indirect commercial relations with one another, must be regarded as a single commercial community. This being so, it is clear that no absolute limit is set at any given time to the "savings" of a single nation, other than the total field of investment of the industrial world. It would therefore follow that not only is there no theoretic limit to the proportion of his income which any individual Englishman might legitimately save, but that no limit could be placed upon the proportion of the national income which can be saved, provided that the surplus savings beyond what can

find useful occupation in home trade dispose themselves in foreign countries. Since our enquiry into the facts of Unemployment was chiefly confined to England, it may seem that the wider causal treatment is not strictly relevant. It is indeed quite true that here as elsewhere, in all industrial problems, the international factor is of so great importance that a full scientific investigation should stand upon a basis of international statistics. These we cannot yet obtain with any degree of accuracy. There is, however, we have seen, a general agreement both among business men and scientific experts that those phenomena of depressed trade which we study chiefly in England and America are simultaneously visible in different shapes and degrees throughout those other countries which make up the industrial world. Since the money-market is the most perfect of world-markets, the unimpeachable testimony to a large and general glut of loanable capital affords conclusive evidence that the "unemployed" question on the side of capital is of general application. On the side of labour the gigantic armaments maintained by certain continental countries absorb large masses of labour which would otherwise swell the ranks of "unemployed" or displace those at present in work. Many structural differences of industrial society in less developed countries conceal the waste, which there is every reason to believe exists.

Lastly it does not devolve on me to prove that all the phenomena which we have found in England exist elsewhere, in order to show that there exists "over-saving" and an excess of forms of capital in the whole international community. If there were no "unemployment" of capital and labour in England, that would not prove there were

no unemployment in the whole community, but might be attributable to the superior ability of English capital and labour to find employment. But if in any considerable part of the industrial community of nations such general "unemployment" or excess of producing-power does exist, it is proof of the over-saving of the community, whether it is also found in other nations of the community or not.

§ 24. The Motives of Under-Consumption. A Natural Law of Consumption.

But thus far I have only explained the mechanism of over-capitalisation, the central fact of the unemployed question. What are the motive forces which act upon individuals impelling them to a line of action which, from the wider standpoint of the community, is uneconomical? Why does the free play of individual interests fail to secure the interest of the whole community?

The answer to this vital question is found in the region of Distribution. The reason why attempts are made by individuals to establish more forms of capital than are socially required, is that they possess certain elements of income which are not earned by effort, and which are therefore not required to satisfy any present legitimate wants. In spite of all attempts to make an artificial severance between a "producing" and a "consuming" class, the natural relation between production and consumption, between effort and satisfaction, exercises a strong influence in the social economy. It is possible for individuals and for classes who draw large incomes *alieni vultus sudore*, or without any considerable contribution of effort, to be large and profuse consumers. But, after all, the law which relates effort to satisfaction is a "natural" law, which, finding its simplest expression in the physical

fact that a man cannot eat and digest a good dinner unless he has made some output of physical energy in exercise, penetrates in some unseen way the whole region of consumption, denying satisfaction that is not compensated by some corresponding personal effort. This "natural" law finds an economical expression in the fact that an attempt to be a very large consumer and a very small producer in the long run defeats itself, and, when it cannot by force of social circumstances stimulate production, it limits consumption.

This, interpreted into simple language, means that a man who draws a large income without working for it cannot and does not spend it. This will seem to some a strange assertion, at variance with the lavish luxury imputed to and practised by many members of the upper unemployed class, but it is literally true. Though the bulk of the painful abstinence and thrift in our modern communities is practised by the working and poorer trading and professional classes, the bulk of the "saving" is effected by the wealthy. The accumulated savings of the manual workers of the country, even if we place to their account the whole of the £200,000,000, which in round figures represents the total capital of savings banks, trade unions, benefit, building, co-operative and mutual societies of every kind, does not amount to more than two per cent. of the total accumulated wealth of the country. Although we have no means of exactly apportioning the ownership of capital value among the various classes of the community, we know that a large proportion represents the accumulation of the surplus income of the wealthy classes after their wholesome and even their luxurious wants are satisfied. The portentous growth of the capital wielded by a few successful business

men in America affords an extreme case of the self-accumulative power of capital. There are on both sides of the Atlantic a small number of families whose most profuse expenditure yet leaves an enormous surplus income to accumulate. "I can do nothing with my income," said Mr. J. J. Astor, "but buy more land, build more houses, and lend money on mortgage. In short, I am found with the necessaries of life, and more than that I cannot get out of my money." The absorption of interest and the specialisation of activities required for the successful practice of money-making are commonly such as to leave undeveloped or to disable the capacities for spending even upon the lower planes of material enjoyment. Hence "we see as a rule that men who have made money in business are not great spenders of it in the present, and have often no other notion of spending it than to make new businesses to bring them in future returns."*

Turning from these leviathans to the merely wealthy classes, we find most of them living well within their incomes and furnishing large sums for investment. It would, I think, be pretty safe to conclude that a very large percentage of incomes received as rents and interest are not used for current expenditure, but are left to grow by compound interest. Since these elements of income are not earned by present efforts, they are not, as a rule, required to satisfy present desires.

In thus stating my position, I do not wish to be understood as denying the utility or even the "productive power" of that abstinence which may rightly rank as "present effort" in the case of the savings of less wealthy

* Dr. Bonar, "Philosophy and Political Economy," p. 222.

members of the community. My point is simply this, that a large proportion of "new capital" does not represent "saving" due to painful abstinence, careful postponement of present to future use, but represents the merely automatic accumulation of an idle surplus of income after all genuine and wholesome needs are fully satisfied. Where incomes flow in, yielding a power of consumption wholly disproportionate to the output of personal effort, a natural tendency to "save" is manifested, which is sharply distinguishable from the reasonable "saving" made out of legitimate earnings. It is this automatic "saving" which upsets the balance between consumption and producing-power, and which from the social standpoint may be classed as "over-saving." No class of men whose "savings" are made out of their hard-won earnings is likely to oversave, for each unit of "capital" will represent a real want, a piece of legitimate consumption deferred. But where "savings" represent the top portion of large incomes, drawn from economic rents of land, profits of speculation, high interest of capital derived from monopolies, no natural limit is set upon the amount which is saved.

§ 25. *Excess of Capital a Result of "Unearned" Incomes.*

If this reasoning is correct, the over-capitalisation which is found to exist is identified with those elements of individual incomes which are unearned in the sense that their "incoming" is not attended by any corresponding "outgoing" of effort on the part of the recipient. This is no doubt largely an *à priori* argument, but it contains the only hypothesis which serves to explain the facts. This hypothesis may be formally summarised in the

following terms. Modern machinery and methods of production have brought about a vast and continuous increase in the power of producing wealth: the rate of consumption has likewise risen, but less rapidly. This decrepancy in the pace of progress is manifested in the existence of a permanent surplus of producing-power—*i.e.*, though every producing-power implies the existence of a corresponding consuming-power the latter is not fully utilised. This failure to fully utilise consuming-power is due to the fact that much of it is owned by those who, having already satisfied all their strong present desires, have no adequate motive for utilising it in the present, and therefore allow it to accumulate.

§ 26. No Repudiation of Uses of Individual Thrift.

To all who have followed carefully the line of reasoning adopted here it ought to be manifest that no depreciation of the merit and uses of individual "thrift" is intended or conveyed. But so firmly implanted in the mind of most men is the individualist conception of the commercial community, that they are exceedingly apt to transfer the limit set upon the "saving" of a community to the case of an individual. The temptation to defend an orthodox position in "economics" by representing its assailants as engaged in an insidious attack upon the character and moral habits of the members of the working classes has proved too powerful for many critics. It may therefore be well to conclude this chapter by a distinct pronouncement to the effect that an acceptance of the doctrine, that the quantity of socially useful "saving" for a community at a given time is limited, does not in any

shape or degree impair the obligation of individuals to make provision out of their current incomes for future contingencies of sickness, unemployment, old age, etc., nor does it lend the least suggestion of disparagement to any policy of "saving," either on the part of an individual or a community, which takes the shape of deferred consumption. Such right distribution of spending-power over periods of time belongs to the conduct of every rational man or society of men. The only limit is that imposed upon the total fund of sound investment at any given time by the quantity of current consumption in the community, and the impossibility of forecasting and providing for any save a very small proportion of the consumption of the future.

Appendix B.

Effect of Under-Consumption on Employment.

It seems best to reserve one important point in the Economics of Saving for separate statement here. The admission made in the text of this chapter that over-saving or the establishment of socially unnecessary forms of capital gives as much employment while it is going on as spending does, and that the attempt to work an excessive number of factories, etc., may for a time yield full employment, is liable to be misunderstood. It may appear that, after all, no net increase of employment would be caused by a well-adjusted balance between saving and spending, and that the malady is only one affecting the distribution of employment, and not the total volume; that the only effect of over-saving is to

balance periods of under-employment and over-employment against one another.

Now I think this conclusion is not well founded. The following line of illustration will, I think, make it apparent that a net loss of employment over a long period is caused by under consumption and not merely a mal-distribution of employment.

In order to test the case, take a community with stable population where there has existed a right economic relation between forms of capital and rate of consumption. Suppose an attempt is initiated to increase saving by abstention from consumption of some class of goods, say, Cotton. Increased saving has no legitimate economic channel, if we suppose this parsimonious policy is to continue and not to be balanced by an early period of abnormal spending. Since no trade requires increase of capital, the new savings may as well be invested in the form of new cotton mills as in any other way. Let us suppose that the over-saving of the first year is capitalised in this form. What has occurred during this first year is that an increased employment of capital and labour in making cotton mills has balanced a diminished employment in making cotton goods. Assuming an absolute fluidity of capital and labour, the net employment for the community is not affected by the change. People have simply been paid to make cotton mills instead of to make cotton goods. At the end of the year there exists an excess of cotton mills over what would have been required if consumption of cotton goods had stood firm, a double excess over what is needed to supply the now reduced demand for cotton goods. If it seems unfair to anyone that I should apply the over-saving to the only trade

where the demand is absolutely reduced, I can only reply that it simplifies the argument and makes no real difference in its validity. If we assumed the "saving" to be equally distributed among all trades, then at the end of the year all trades would be to a minor degree in the same condition as the cotton trade is according to my illustration.

If savers were mad enough to continue this policy, preferring the growing ownership of useless cotton-mills to the satisfaction of consuming commodities, the process might continue indefinitely, without reducing or affecting in any way the aggregate employment of labour and capital. It would simply mean that a number of persons take their satisfaction in seeing new cotton-mills rising and going to decay.

But it is conceivable that in the second year of over-saving, the savers instead of continuing to pay people to put up more mills might employ people to operate the excess of cotton-mills, lending their money to buy raw material and to pay wages. Cotton goods which *ex hypothesi* can find no markets are thus accumulated. If the savers chose to take their pleasure in such a way, they might go on indefinitely without the aggregate of employment of capital or labour being affected. If they continued this impolicy for a twelvemonth, we should say that whereas in the first year they saved useless mills, in the second year they saved useless cotton goods. In neither the first nor the second year is there any net increase or decrease of employment due to the new policy of saving. In fact, assuming sanity of individual conduct, affairs would work out differently. Admitting an attempt to work the surplus mills, the actual overproduction of goods could not proceed far. Let us assume savers to

use, throughout, the agency of Banks, which are to find investment for their savings. Suppose the Banks, not realising the mode of this new saving, have invested the first year's savings in superfluous cotton mills. These cotton mills or others in the next year cannot continue to work without advances from Banks, since they are unable to effect profitable sales. Soon after the beginning of the second year the Banks will refuse to make further advances for over-production: markets being congested and prices falling, the demand for bank accommodation will grow, but banks will not be justified in making advances. Now the weaker mills must stop work, general short time follows, and the result is an unemployment of labour and forms of capital. This is the first effect of the attempt to over-save upon employment. We have now for the first time a reduction of the aggregate of production. The result of reduced employment (under-production) will be a reduction of real incomes. This will tend to proceed until the reduced reward of saving (real interest)* gradually restores the right proportion of saving to spending—a very slow and wasteful cure.

It thus appears that so long as "saving" can be vested in new forms of capital, whether these are socially useful or not, no net reduction of employment is caused, the portion of income which is "saved" employs as much labour as, though not more than, that which is "spent," but when the machinery of production is so glutted that attempted saving takes shape in the massing of "loanable capital" unable to find an investment, the net production and the net employment of labour in the community is smaller than it would have been had saving

* Observe that an over-supply of capital does not bring down the "rate of interest," though it reduces the real reward of saving. The effect of putting up unnecessary mills is to lower the capital value of each mill. The rate of interest on this reduced valuation may be the same as before (Cf. Hadley, p. 278).

been confined to the minimum required by the needs of society. From the standpoint of "employment" the injury done by over-saving is thus seen to consist not in the over-production of plant or goods but in the condition of under-production which follows the financial recognition of this glut. The real waste of power of capital and labour is measured by the period and the intensity of the under-production in which forms of capital and labour stand idle.

Briefly, the order of causation is this:

Under-consumption or over-saving causes over-capitalisation, first in forms of fixed capital, then in a glut of goods; the glut checks the investment of loanable capital; this check restricts production and a period of under-production with low prices ensues.

Thus it appears that the immediate cause of the under-production and unemployment is the inability of would-be savers and investors to find any forms of capital capable of embodying their savings. It makes no immediate difference as regards aggregate employment in the community, whether incomes are spent in demand for consumption-goods or for plant or for production-goods: so long as savers who hold money-tokens are able to apply them anywhere in the actual field of industry they equally stimulate production and employment, but when misdirection compels them to withhold their application, production falls off and unemployment ensues.

It is the identification of this refusal to apply the money-tokens of saving with lack of confidence that induces economists like Bagehot to explain bad trade by lack of confidence. This lack of confidence is shown * to be merely the subjective side of lack of openings for investment, an objective fact due to over-saving.

* See Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VI

THE ECONOMIC REMEDY

§ 1. The Remedy lies in a Reformed Distribution of Consuming Power.

THIS is the only rationale of the simultaneous unemployment of labour, land, and capital which forms the problem of the "unemployed." Under-consumption is the economic cause of unemployment. The only remedy, therefore, which goes to the root of the evil is a raising of the standard of consumption to the point which shall fully utilise the producing-power, after making due allowance for such present "saving" as is economically needed to provide for further increase of consumption in the future. If the analysis of causes in the last chapter is correct, this remedy can only be made operative by a line of policy which shall affect the ownership of increased consuming-power.

Unfortunately this last conclusion was not admitted by economic writers whose diagnosis of trade-disease was in close accord with that taken here. The brilliant analysis of Malthus in particular was never rebutted, but it could be disregarded safely by the economists of his day,

because he used it in defence of the luxury of the classes. Malthus saw that the over-saving of the wealthy was the direct economic force which kept trade back. His remedy was an increase of luxurious expenditure. But this, even were it otherwise desirable, is wholly impracticable. We have seen that the motives which induce the wealthy to withhold the present use of consuming-power are natural and necessary. A piece of academic advice, unbacked by any economic force, is absolutely futile. The owners of "unearned" elements of income, as we see, *must* accumulate capital which from the social standpoint is excess. A more natural distribution of consuming-power, under which the power to consume shall be accompanied by the desire to consume—not, as now, severed from it—is the only possible remedial policy.

§ 2. Lines of Social Policy. Taxation of "Unearned" Income.

Towards this policy, parties of social progress are slowly gravitating. Unfortunately their path is lighted by no clear intellectual conceptions, and they move with hesitant, uneven, staggering steps, often by circuitous routes, along a road which should be recognised as clear, straight, and fairly smooth. The policy of progressive consumption has two direct lines of advance which may here be briefly indicated.

The surplus of consuming-power in the hands of the rich may be "unearned" by its owners, but it is not, for all that, "unearned." Part of it—for example, the growing value of town lands—is earned by public effort, and forms a property designed for public consumption in the support of wholesome public life

§ 3. Various forms of "Social Property" Amenable to Taxation.

"It certainly is true that any increase in the rental value or selling value of land is due, not to the exertions and sacrifices of the owners of the land, but to the exertions and sacrifices of the community. It is certainly true that economic rent tends to increase with the growth of wealth and population, and that thus a larger and larger share of the product of industry tends to pass into the hands of the owners of land, not because they have done more for society, but because society has greater need of that which they control." * Here then is indicated a large property "earned" by the work of the community which might be usefully consumed by the community. But these land values by no means exhaust and probably do not form the largest portion of that annual property directly created by public effort or the pressure of public needs. Part of the profits of all monopolies or protected businesses and of many businesses not formally protected but assisted by some dependence upon land, some advantage of position or vicinity to markets, is clearly due to the same social causes as are operative in the direct growth of land values. Profits obtained from various branches of local services, many departments of the transport trades and of retail distribution are often enhanced by this extraneous support. In some cases the profits which thus arise go to swell rent, as is largely the case with the profits of shops in advantageous positions, in other cases sufficient competition, direct or indirect, may survive to enable the consuming

* Professor Francis Walker ("First Lessons in Political Economy").

public to reap the advantage in lower prices. But any one who goes over the most remunerative kinds of industry will find that many of these derive their character from dependence upon natural or legal monopoly. The strong position of such a trade as brewing is explained by a combination of natural and legal monopoly. In all such trades elements of profits are apt to emerge which are not the necessary interest upon capital, nor results of skill in production or enterprise in management, but are simply due to a power of monopoly or in other words to the pressure of public needs. Even where no direct assistance is derived from natural or legal monopoly, a combination of capital strong enough to crush out or keep down effective competition may obtain so strong a control of the market through a "ring," a "syndicate," "trust," or other business structure, as to exercise a similar power of taxing the public for its private profit. All this body of rents and profits represents a property made by public efforts and needs which might, wherever it can be discovered, legitimately pass into the public possession.

In many cases it may be difficult, in some perhaps impossible, to discriminate economic rents and monopoly profits from those growths of value which are needed for the maintenance of the private effort and enterprise which co-operated to produce them. But economic analysis discloses the fact that there does exist a large fund of "unearned" incomes, the private ownership of which is justified neither by natural "right" nor by expediency, which could economically be taken by the public and used for public purposes. These unearned elements of income are not needed to induce the application of individual effort in those who at present own

them; they are needed for the improvement and enlargement of public life.

Our civic and, in general, our public life, is narrow, meagre, inefficient, and undignified in comparison with what it ought to be, if the wealth due to public effort was wisely and economically laid out in the public service. Taxation, or State assumption on equitable terms, of properties whose increasing values are due to public activity and public need, to be administered in the supply of common wants and the enrichment of the common life, is likely to be of material assistance in raising the general standard of consumption. The adoption of progressive taxation of accumulated wealth through the Death Duties is based on an instinctive recognition that this assertion of a public claim is both just and expedient. The same is true of the progressive income-tax, so adjusted as to secure for purposes of public use that portion of the income of the well-to-do which otherwise would materially assist to swell the excess of accumulated forms of capital.

The direct and progressive taxation of ground rents and values, so far as they can be ascertained, would accord with this policy. The economist, while insisting upon the necessity of securing to all private investors whose "saving" is needed to furnish capital, the market price of such saving, *i.e.*, the minimum interest required to draw sufficient capital into the several channels of production, would sanction the taxation of dividends which exceeded that necessary limit. The application of this purely economic principle would of course be liable to be overruled by considerations of practical politics. At present many elements of "unearned" income accrue

in the course of private business which cannot be assessed, and even in the case of public companies, the possibility of evading heavy taxation by watering stock, distributing bonuses and by other means of concealing profits, would have to be considered by statesmen guided by an economic policy. Economists will declare that these elements of income are a legitimate object of taxation wherever they can be reached, in that they are the result of public activities and public needs. How far and in what ways they can best be reached are questions for politics as distinguished from economics.

These practical qualifications do not, however, impair the value of the light which economic analysis throws upon the paths of the progressive policy.

If the public mind once firmly fastens on the economic principle that taxation, in whatever way imposed, tends * to settle on the economic rent of land, high profits of monopolies and other "unearned" elements of individual income, it is likely that the assumption of public property by means of progressive taxation will be more rapid and more systematic than hitherto.

§ 4. Working-Class Movement for Higher Wages.

The other line of advance is the organised pressure of the working classes for an increasing proportion of the

* This tendency is of course in many instances thwarted or retarded by the effect of leases and other contracts and by various forms of friction which impede the strictly "economic" settlement of taxation here indicated, imposing for a time new burdens upon those who are ill able to bear them. The tendency, however, of practical politicians is to over-estimate the length of time taken by a tax to settle on rents.

national income, which they will use in raising their standard of consumption. By effective trade organisation they may raise wages, by co-operation of consumers they may expend their wages more economically, by organised use of the franchise they may secure such equality of educational and economic opportunities as will remove or abate the dangers of ignorance and destitution, which at present bar the progress of the rear-guard of labour. The low rate of interest and profits in many trades is no sufficient barrier to the wisely regulated pressure of trade-organisations for higher wages. Setting aside all consideration of the greater efficiency of higher paid labour, we cannot fail to see that the effective demand for higher wages tends like a tax to settle on unearned elements of income. A rise of wages, in a trade where profits lie at a minimum, tends to lower rents, or, in default of rent, by raising prices, falls upon those consumers whose money incomes will not be affected by a rise of prices.

§ 5. Increased Consumption gives Validity to Increased Saving.

Let it be clearly understood that this policy of increased consumption by the public and by the working classes of the country contains no repudiation either of the principle or the practice of saving. On the contrary, each rise of general consumption signifies, not merely an increased employment of labour, but of capital as well. A rise in the general standard of consumption is a demand for more saving and it alone can give economic validity to more saving, by enabling it to assist in the satisfaction of increased needs. The very gist of our analysis lay in the disclosure that every increase of effective

saving was dependent upon an increase of consumption. It is in a country where new-felt needs are constantly clamouring for satisfaction, where men spend freely, as in the United States, that the growth of valid forms of capital is largest.

§ 6. Effect of a Shorter Working-day upon Consumption. Cases where Output is Maintained.

The pressure towards a shorter working-day must likewise be held to conduce, both in its direct and in its indirect influence, to the same end, the elevation of the general standard of consumption. It is true this may not hold of all trades and all circumstances. The plea for an Eight Hours Day on the ground that it will absorb the unemployed does not admit of general acceptance. In many occupations, as Mr. Rae and others have shown, the shorter working-day will simply mean an increased compression of labour, the same output being produced in an eight hours day as previously in a nine or ten hours day. In all cases where, either by this intensification of labour or by improved machinery and method, the shorter day is as productive as the longer day was formerly, there will be no absorption of "the unemployed" and no direct effect upon the aggregate volume of employment. This would probably be the result of shortening the hours of labour in some of the mining and metal industries, in those branches of textile and other manufactures where machinery is not yet perfected or speeded to full pitch, and in the bulk of the distributive trades. In these it is likely that a shorter day would be made as productive as a longer day.

§ 7. Where a Shorter Day Means a Smaller Output.

But in many other departments of work there would be a loss of productivity by shortening the working day. In this case one of three things might happen. First: the former output might be maintained by reduction of the daily wage and an increase in the number of those employed at the lower wage. On this supposition there would be no increase in the total consumption of the working classes, no increase in the volume of employment, but only a distribution of the former volume of employment among a larger number of persons. It is quite conceivable that this might happen in the engineering and other trades, were trade unions able and willing to enforce their resolutions against the use of over-time. Since the absorption of the whole or a part of the unemployed would strengthen trade-organisation and improve the position of workers in bargaining with masters, it is considered unlikely that the shorter working-day, even in trades where the output was diminished, would be attended by an actual reduction in daily wages. Supposing the same wage was paid for the reduced product, one of two results would follow.

§ 8. Where the Cost of a Shorter Day comes out of Profits.

In cases where profits were above the minimum required to maintain the continued application of capital, the former aggregate production would be maintained, the increased wages-bill being defrayed at the expense of profits. In this way monopoly profits, and other "unearned" elements of income, which we have seen to be

amenable to taxation, might pass to the workers in the shape of increased wages. Although the common belief of working men that the "eight-hours' day" or any other increased cost of production could be paid for out of profit does not admit the sweeping application it often receives, there are unquestionably many trades which in normal conditions could and actually would bear the "cost." In these cases the transfer of would-be profits and rents to wages in attainment of a shorter working-day for a larger number of workers would be directly instrumental in raising the consumption of the community, for if our former analysis be correct a far larger proportion of the wages than of the profits and rents will be spent upon consumables.

§ 9. Where the "Cost" Comes out of Higher Prices.

Again, there will be other cases where, trade competition being keen, profits are too low to bear the increased cost, but where prices might be raised and consumers made to bear the cost. This would be the case where international competition is excluded and where, as in the case of necessaries or prime comforts, the necessary rise of price would not appreciably affect consumption. The objection which is sometimes raised to the effect that such a rise of prices though it might benefit the workers in some trades would not benefit the whole body of workers since in their capacity of consumers they would suffer, does not seem convincing.

The rise of price will really operate in the same way as a new tax which it is sought to place upon wages, the real incidence of which may be tested by taking the posi-

tion of the lowest-paid class of labour in the community. It can, I think, easily be seen that the "real wages" of this class cannot be reduced by a tax upon the money wage, even in the form of a rise of prices: if the prices of articles consumed by the "marginal" labourer are raised, his wages must rise to meet them. Similarly an attempt to tax other classes of labour with a strongly fixed standard of comfort will be resisted. In other words the higher prices will not ultimately injure the standard of comfort of the lower strata of workers but will tend to fall, like a tax, upon the unearned incomes which can afford to pay the higher prices. Skilled workmen with high wages or whose standards of comfort were not strongly fixed might suffer somewhat from the rise of prices, but most of the increased cost would ultimately settle upon "surplus" income.

§ 10. Where International Competition Keeps down Profits and Prices.

The third possibility lies in the trades where international competition presses keenly and where reduced hours would not be compensated by increased productivity of labour per hour. Here the normal result of pressing a shorter working-day on any other than an international basis would be to disable all weaker competitors from continuing in business, with the effect of reducing the total output of the trade and the total volume of employment. Some trades are certainly in such a case that reduced hours would imply an increased wages-bill which could neither be paid out of profits nor by raising prices: here the compulsory application of shorter hours (unless in pursuance of international policy) would reduce both

the volume of consumption and of production, spoiling the trade.

All reasonable advocates of a general policy of shortening the working-day must make just allowance for trades in this last condition. With these important exceptions and modifications it is true that the shorter working-day will contribute to strengthen the economic position of the workers and to increase the proportion of consuming-power which falls into their hands. It will directly absorb a certain proportion of "unemployment." It will do away with certain irregularities of employment which are not truly inherent in the nature and conditions of the trade, but are due to the disturbing existence of a large margin of spare labour. By relieving to some degree the glut of the labour-market it will assist labour to organise more effectively and to raise the general standard of working-class consumption.

§ 11. Increased Leisure a Condition of Rising Consumption.

The indirect effects of a shorter working-day are not less important. Provided the increased leisure is not purchased by an injurious over-strain in the shorter working-day, the increased opportunities it will afford for the cultivation of unused faculties and the satisfaction of new tastes, will furnish an ever-growing stimulus towards an elevation of the standard of life. By yielding a continuous demand for the satisfaction of new, strong desires it will supply the moral force which, allied with improved intelligence and the more effective means of organisation which modern conditions of industry and of life afford, makes powerfully and persistently for enforcing the claims of the

working classes to a larger share of the aggregate consuming-power of the community.

§ 12. A Summary of the "High Consumption" Policy.

Thus the recognition of "unemployment" as the labour aspect of a wider economic problem—*viz.*, the excess of productive power over the requirements of current consumption, supplies us for the first time with a sound practical standard by which to test the worth of proposed remedies and palliatives.

It furnishes a strong economic justification for the chief lines of action which modern progressive parties have instinctively taken. The transfer of economic rents and monopoly profits from private owners to the public, whether by taxation of incomes or by direct public assumption of the functions of monopolist industries, is seen to contribute to the enhancement of the aggregate consumption of the community. Similar results attend the well-considered endeavours of working classes, either by direct increase of wages or by increased leisure, to increase the proportion of the total wealth of the community, which falling to them as wages shall be spent in raising the general standard of working-class consumption.

§ 13. This Policy involves no Social Danger.

But those who are not willing to admit the existence of any large "unearned" elements of income, or who fear lest this progressive taxation might encroach too far, are needlessly alarmed. Assuming there existed no large unearned elements of income, so long as there exists any quantity of unutilised producing-power, labour, land, and

capital, which is under-employed, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that such taxation imposed upon owners of land and capital will reduce the aggregate income derived from such ownership. For since the direct result of this taxation is to increase the general consumption, such increase must in the nature of the case give increased employment to all the requisites of production. Hence it would appear that the quantity of land and capital for which rent, interest, and profit is paid will be larger than before, though the rate of the remuneration for the use of each piece of land or capital may be kept within moderate limits by taxation or by the pressure of labour-organisation. If there were no unearned elements of income they could not be taken by taxation and any attempt to tax socially necessary interest would defeat itself. The complexity of our industrial organism is such as to preclude me from here tracing out the exact *modus operandi* by which a new tax or an effective demand for higher wages must work. But if the principle be once firmly grasped that a demand for commodities is the only ultimate demand for the use of land, labour, and capital, then the existence of "unemployed" producing-power, is proof that increased consumption is possible without a reduction in the present income of any class of the community. The legitimacy of a "progressive" consumptive policy is not, therefore, dependent upon a theory of "economic monopolies," but has a separate justification.

CHAPTER VII

BIMETALLISM AND TRADE DEPRESSION

§ 1. The Industrial and Financial Sides of Business.

THE monetary or financial explanations of commercial crises and consequent depressions do not in the least invalidate this analysis, nor can they be accepted as substitutes for it. Every fact in the production, distribution, and exchange of commercial wealth has its book-keeping or financial side. For every change that takes place in the economic nature or the ownership of commercial goods there is some change in the ownership of money or of credit. There is some correspondence between the two classes of movements, but not an accurate one. Oscillations in the total quantity of money and of credit, changes in the distribution of its ownership may take place without any facts of corresponding size or character in industry. The operations of the money market furnish familiar examples. A company is floated, credit is manufactured by bankers and other persons, is imputed to certain persons and will for certain times and purposes perform the functions of money, without

any corresponding reality in the production of serviceable forms of value. This, however, though of extremely great importance in the world of business, must be held exceptional. In most cases, in all sound business, a creation of forms of commercial value has taken place corresponding to the money or the credit, and there is a parallelism in the distribution of ownership of the two.

The object of these remarks is to establish clearly the idea that business has two aspects, the industrial and the financial, and that (except in banking and the business of finance) the two present alternative views of each fact. In studying a particular business, that of a spinning-mill or a foundry, you might study it from its books in terms of sales and purchases, contracts and prices, or you might study it in the operations of labour and machinery upon the raw material in the various processes and the changes in nature or position of forms of wealth.

Either study would yield a clear and complete knowledge of the structure and working of the business, but from a different standpoint. The great mass of those who are employed in the works or in the counting-office are acquainted with only one of the aspects, and do not require to know the other.

§ 2. What Takes Place when Prices Fall?

The manager alone is fully cognisant of both aspects of the business and is concerned with their inter-relations. Looking at the business as a going concern, the book-keeping side seems simply to follow and to register in figures and names the facts of purchase, work, and sale, and to constitute the industrial side. The relations between the two sides are focussed in the will of the manager.

It is the business manager who directly determines to reduce the employment of capital and labour in a period of depression, and the conjoined action of business managers thus causes "unemployment." But what drives managers to this resolve? Does the real impulse come from the financial or from the industrial side? The immediate force which operates on managers dictating this policy is "falling prices." When "general prices" fall below a certain point, they make it "not worth while to go on producing" and production is checked with the result of "unemployment."

It is then to the phenomenon of "falling prices" we must turn. Prices are the real link of connection between the industrial and the financial side of a business. At first sight this will seem an admission of the dominance of finance, for we associate prices more closely with the money-medium than with the articles which are the objects of exchange. But when we definitely face the crucial question, How is a price-change brought about? we shall find that the directly operative force belongs to the industrial, not to the financial side. It proceeds from an alteration in the relation between the quantity of production and the quantity of sales effected in a given time. If production increases while there is no increase on the side of sales, the congestion of goods weighs down price as surely as if the operation were of the nature of a mechanical balance. On the other hand if production remains the same or is reduced, while the number of sales effected in a given time is larger than before, a rise of prices is effected. No seller and no trade reduces prices so long as it is possible to sell all that can be supplied at former prices. The only possible im-

mediate cause of a fall of prices is an actual increase of supply in its relation to quantity demanded. It is of real importance to recognise that an actual over-stock is necessary to bring about a fall of prices, and that nothing else can bring it about.

This changed relation of Supply and Demand exhibited in an over-stock may not be considerable and may involve no great or lasting waste, but it must exist or be believed to exist. When therefore we are told that such and such political, industrial, financial facts, a rumour of war, a protective tariff, an influx of gold have brought about a "fall of prices," we know that these forces lie outside the direct line of action and can only affect prices by either increasing supply or by reducing demand. So when monetary authorities tell us that the great fall of wholesale prices since 1873 is due to matters affecting the supply of gold and silver money, we do right to insist on being shown precisely how the alleged deficiency in quantity of money has affected the quantitative relation between supply and demand for goods so as to reduce the proportion which the latter holds to the former.

§ 3. Illicit Jumps in Monetary Explanations of "Depression."

The connection between money and price in discussions of commercial crises and depressions is generally made by a process of illicit jumps. Somehow or other, we are told, an increased quantity of "money" will form a basis of improved credit and with the improved credit commercial confidence will revive, confidence will establish enterprise and general activity affording increased employment of capital and labour, and higher prices will ensue.

The exact point of connection between the mental or subjective phenomena called confidence and enterprise and the objective commercial facts of an increase of sales is always concealed. Bimetallists commonly assume that an increased quantity of money must cause a corresponding rise of prices, without taking the least trouble to show how this increase of money will necessarily induce purchasers of goods to increase the quantity of their purchases. I am not here concerned to deny that it will have this result, but it is clearly their business to prove it.

An increase of money which was privately hoarded by its possessors could manifestly have no effect on prices. If it was hoarded in banks, it could only operate by reducing the rate of discount, thus stimulating the purchases of those who borrow to buy.

The supposition that increased volume of money would of necessity either directly or by enlarged credit imply an increase of purchases corresponding to its size is unwarranted.

§ 4. Bimetallism can only Raise Prices by Raising Consumption.

It is, however, quite needless to open the whole currency question or to propound a theory of the extent of the influence of quantity of money upon prices. It suffices to affirm the principle that whatever influence an increase of money would exercise on prices must come by raising the quantity of purchases relative to the supply of articles offered for sale. It is essential to recognise that if bimetallism or any other monetary "ism" operates so as to stimulate increased production *equally* with consumption it can have no possible effect in raising general

prices. For, if the result of a free flow of money is to bring about an increase of supply and a merely equivalent increase of quantity demanded (effective demand) prices must remain as before. If it be alleged that in commerce buyers only buy to sell, and that producers who obtained use of a freer and cheaper supply of money would only use it to increase their rate of production and swell the total of supply, the answer is that such use of the enhanced supply of money could have no possible influence in raising prices. Only that portion of the increased supply of money used by consumers of commodities in enhanced consumption would operate by changing the quantitative relation between the aggregate Supply and the aggregate Demand, and thus raise prices. Therefore, in order to make good their claim that a bimetallic coinage would raise prices, the advocates of this system must show that it would induce consumers to spend an increased proportion of their incomes in a demand for commodities. This I need hardly say they make no pretence to do. If they did show this result, it would be tantamount to admitting the previous existence of an excessive quantity of producing-power, *i.e.*, a condition of under-consumption. In other words, the view which finds in the state of currency the cause and the cure of depressed trade and prices can establish its position in no other wise than by admitting the accuracy of the analysis which refers the depression to under-consumption. If bimetallists actually claimed that their system of currency would maintain the full and economic adjustment between producing-power and consumption by stimulating the latter, it might be necessary to consider more closely the nature of their cure. But since they make no such claim no such necessity emerges.

§ 5. Does a Fall of Prices Come from Increased Supply or Restricted Demand?

Since a continuous fall of prices means nothing else than an actual excess of supply over quantity demanded at former prices, it may be explained either by the operation of forces which feed Supply without stimulating Demand to a corresponding extent, or by the operation of forces which act primarily as a restriction of demand. Since bimetallists repudiate the explanation that the fall of prices since 1873 is due to a cheapening of "cost" of production which has enlarged supply, they are driven to the alternative admission that the result of an insufficient supply of money is to restrict demand for goods. This admission is seldom made in so many words because currency men often seem to lose sight of the principle that price-change always means in the first instance a change in the quantitative relation of supply and quantity demanded at a former price. But the bimetallist position clearly rests upon the assumption that an insufficient supply of money disables purchasers from buying as much as they would otherwise have done. The two explanations of falling prices, an enlargement of supply and a restriction of demand, form, it is true, no logical antinomy; both forces may be operative in different degrees; but for testing the truth or falsehood of the financial explanation of depressed trade, we may treat them as alternatives. Our position is that the forces which depress prices have in fact operated by enabling larger quantities of goods to be added to supply at less labour-cost, and that in order to effect sales the owners of these goods have been constantly obliged to lower prices.

§ 6. *The Test of Sauerbeck's Index Numbers.*

Of the accuracy of this explanation Sauerbeck's tables seem to furnish a tolerably simple test. If diminished cost of production is the principal cause of falling prices we shall expect the prices of different goods to fall in different proportions, since the diminution of cost will differ in each case.

If, on the other hand, volume of money is the principal cause of falling prices we shall expect a corresponding fall in all prices. What do we actually find?

SAUERBECK'S INDEX NUMBERS.

Year.	Veg. Food.	Animal Food.	Sugar, Coffee, Tea.	Total Food.	Minerals.	Textiles.	Sundry Materials.	Total Materials.	Grand Total
1873	106	109	106	107	141	103	106	114	111
1874	105	103	105	104	116	92	96	100	102
1875	93	108	100	100	101	88	92	93	96
1876	92	108	98	99	90	85	95	91	95
1877	100	101	103	101	84	85	94	89	94
1878	95	101	90	96	74	78	88	81	87
1879	87	94	87	90	73	74	85	78	83
1880	89	101	88	94	79	81	89	84	88
1881	84	101	84	91	77	77	86	80	85
1882	84	104	76	89	79	73	85	80	84
1883	82	103	77	89	76	70	84	77	82
1884	71	97	63	79	68	68	81	73	76
1885	68	88	63	74	66	65	76	70	72
1886	65	87	60	72	67	63	69	67	69
1887	64	79	67	70	69	65	67	67	68
1888	67	82	65	72	78	64	67	69	70
1889	65	86	75	75	75	70	68	70	72
1890	65	82	70	73	80	66	69	71	72
1891	75	81	71	76	76	59	69	68	72
1892	65	84	69	71	71	57	67	65	68
1893	59	85	75	68	68	59	68	65	68
1894	55	80	65	64	64	58	64	60	63
1895	54	78	62	64	62	52	65	60	62
1896	53	73	59	62	63	54	63	60	61
1897	60	79	52	65	66	51	62	59	62
1898	67	77	51	68	70	51	63	61	64
1899	60	79	53	65	92	58	65	70	68
1900	62	85	54	69	108	66	71	80	75
1901	62	85	46	67	89	60	71	72	70
1902	63	87	41	67	82	61	71	71	69
1903	62	84	44	66	82	66	69	72	69

Not only do we find each group of commodities widely and variously differing from the others in the proportionate fall of price between 1873 and 1894, but there is no such general regularity in these fluctuations throughout the period as would seem necessary, were these changes all dominated by the single factor volume of currency. Moreover, if we analyse the several groups we see every possible variety of price-change in the different component articles consistent with a general downward tendency. The more we split up the groups into their component parts the larger and the more various the fluctuations in price. While this is inconsistent with an explanation of fall of prices by volume of currency it is not merely consistent with but would inevitably follow from the attribution of price-change to increase of supply stimulated by improvements of machinery of manufacture and transport and other reductions in the "cost" of production of a number of different commodities.

§ 7. Want of "Confidence" not a Vera Causa—Itself a Symptom.

The refusal of bimetallists and other monetary specialists to admit these tests arises from their refusal to realise the necessity of explaining price-change by facts relating to quantity of supply and demand of commodities other than money.

Rejecting on *a priori* grounds the idea of a general excess of production, they are driven to explain bad trade and the apparent surplus of forms of capital by causes affecting the quantity of money which operates upon public confidence. This attitude of mind is best illustrated in one who was in no sense a monetary

specialist. The words in which J. S. Mill sums up his explanation of the periods when "commodities in general became unsaleable," producing a temporary condition of "general over-supply" form a most succinct expression of the fallacy. "The essentials of the doctrine are preserved when it is admitted that there cannot be permanent excess of production or of accumulation, though it be at the same time admitted that as there may be a temporary excess of any one article considered separately, so may there of commodities generally, not in consequence of over-production, but of a want of commercial confidence." *

Here we have the explicit explanation of a purely objective phenomenon, an excess of unsaleable articles, by reference to what is properly and primarily a purely subjective phenomenon, want of confidence. Want of commercial confidence can no more be a cause of an accumulation of unsaleable goods than a rise in the thermometer can be a cause of sunshine. Want of commercial confidence arises from the collapse of some businesses through inability to effect sales at profitable prices, the general decline of business profits arising from low prices, and a general lack of safe and profitable fields of investment. This prevalence of low prices simply registers the existence of an excess of supply over quantity demanded. Want of confidence then is nothing but a subjective interpretation of the already existing fact of a general excess of forms of capital, or productive power. It may be a convenient term to describe the attitude of mind of those who have money to invest and who refuse to place it, but it can

* "Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," p. 74.

furnish no explanation of the congested state of industry implied by the fact of general over-supply.

§ 8. The Notion that Reduced Cost of Production cannot Reduce all Prices, Disproved.

One other deep-rooted fallacy underlies the currency explanation of the fall of prices, the *a priori* denial that a lowering of "cost of production" of all commodities can be a true cause of a fall of prices. Mill gave distinct utterance to this doctrine by arguing that, since all trade is exchange of commodities for commodities, any increase of supply must involve a corresponding increase of demand, so that each unit of the increased supply must exchange on the same terms as before, even if the increased supply was due to reduced labour-cost of producing a unit of supply. But this argument rests on the assumption that everything which can be "demanded" will be "demanded," *i.e.*, that all producing-power is necessarily utilised in demand.

This doctrine has been lately reaffirmed by Dr. Smart in terms which seem to clearly expose the error which it contains. A general fall in cost of production would not, he maintains, in itself tend to a general fall of prices, for "if a particular trade were to take full advantage of the reduction of machinery by laying down proportionally more plant and extending production, the total cost would not diminish although the cost per item would. In such circumstances, however, this trade could maintain the exchange value of its commodities per item only if demand increased *pari passu* with the increase of supply. And *demand would increase*—assuming equal elasticity—if the production of all the other goods increased in the same ratio." * Now the

* "Studies in Economics", p. 175.

assumption that demand *would* increase is without warrant. Dr. Smart is only justified in assuming that demand *might* increase. All increase of supply *might* be demanded and consumed as fast as it grew. If that actually occurred there would be no alteration in the quantitative relation of supply and demand (quantity demanded) at the different stages of industry. Moreover, there could then be no fall of prices. Dr. Smart thinks that scarcity of money causes the general fall of prices which others have attributed to reduced cost of production. But if every increase of supply was taken off in increased demand, no scarcity of money (assuming there were such a thing) could affect prices. This may be tested by a closer attention to any class of prices. Suppose a general increase of supply in all retail shops and a corresponding increase of demand as a necessary counterpart, retailers would not lower prices but would sell the increased quantity of goods at the same prices as before. If scarcity of money is to be operative in reducing prices, it can only be by preventing demand from keeping pace with increased supply, *i.e.*, by defeating the operation of what has just been assumed as a necessary law, the effective demand of the whole of supply.

It is of course true that with every increase of supply an increase of "purchasing power" or possible demand is created. If this power is exercised, nothing that happens to the supply of money can prevent prices from standing firm. If scarcity of money does operate on prices it can only be by preventing some of the possible demand from becoming effective. If prices do fall it means that those who have the power to demand all the increased supply, do not exercise it, but withhold it.

§ 9. The Right Place of "Money" as an Agent in Falls of Prices.

It may be important to ascertain how far scarcity of money may be the cause which induces some owners of demand-power to withhold that power. This, I think, is the point where monetary influences act. If all exchange were of commodities with commodities direct, it is clear there could be no over-supply and that the alleged power of supply to create a corresponding effective demand would be always valid. The possibility of withholding Demand only arrives with the use of some forms of money, by the ownership of which power to demand may be held in solution as a lien upon the future. In other words the use of money is a necessary condition to that failure of demand to keep full pace with the growth of supply which is expressed in a fall of prices. But no proof is forthcoming that there is in fact anything which can be rightly called "scarcity" of money, or how such "scarcity" increases the tendency of owners of demand-power to withhold that power.

Money is indeed the social instrument by which over-saving or under-consumption becomes possible. By means of money the refusal to consume may be practised to an excess for certain long periods of time. But this excess is not shown to vary with quantity of money in a community.

Over-saving from the social standpoint is seen to arise from the effort of a number of individuals to postpone a larger quantity of their power to demand commodities than is socially useful in maintaining forms of capital. This refusal is quite consistent with the amplest supply

of money, and wherever it occurs prices must fall. Close analysis shows over-saving or under-consumption as the only immediate cause of a general fall of prices: scarcity of money is not proved to be either directly or indirectly a *vera causa*.

CHAPTER VIII

PALLIATIVES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

§ 1. A Test for Palliatives. Do they Raise Consumption?

If under-consumption, chiefly due to excessive attempts to capitalise unearned elements of individual income, is the direct cause of the mass of unemployment, no remedy will be effective which does not help to raise the general standard of consumption. The radical and permanent remedies will lie in the lines of that progressive movement outlined in the last chapter. But our analysis must also furnish a test which is applicable to the numerous proposals which seek by special measures to cure or to alleviate the malady of unemployment.

It is quite beyond the scope of this enquiry to examine or even to describe most of these proposals. But some short summary under several heads may be of service in order that we may ascertain how far they satisfy the essential economic test.

§ 2. Labour Bureaux as Clearing-Houses.

At the threshold lies the proposal for the establishment

of a system of Labour Bureaux as a department of the public service, which shall register the names and requirements of workers who seek employment, and of employers offering employment, and shall assist to place the two bodies in communication with one another. An effective organisation of this sort would reduce to a minimum those elements of "waste" arising from leakage between jobs to which lowly organised trades are specially prone, and would impart some increased elasticity to industry by enabling employers to execute their new designs with less trouble and less loss of time than is imposed by the present need of seeking for suitable labour. Workers out of employment who possessed some labour-power for which there was a growing demand would be able to utilise it more speedily and more advantageously than at present. Labour Bureaux would thus impart increased fluidity to labour and would for the lower-organised trades undertake some of the important functions of the Trade Union in the skilled and well-organised trades. If Labour Bureaux under local management and ordered on the same general principles were kept in close and constant relation with each other, a Clearing House system for Labour might be established which would reduce to a minimum the waste arising from leakages and minor trade displacements. At the same time, though such work would be conducive to industrial order and might help to throw light upon the extent and nature of fluctuations in employment, no system of Labour Bureaux would materially assist to solve the problem of the unemployed. The ability to fill gaps in employment somewhat more easily will not considerably increase the net quantity of employment. Even when Labour Bureaux

have found temporary employment for a considerable proportion of their applicants, we are not entitled to assume that the net amount of employment in the community has been increased: for it may be the case that the selection of employees recommended by the Labour Bureaux has involved the rejection or the non-selection of others who remain unemployed. In trades where there exists normally an over-supply of labour it is difficult to admit that the establishment of increased facilities for hiring labour will increase the number of those employed, though it might allow a more discriminative process of selection.

Even if we assume that a certain quantity of productive work remained undone at present because of the lack of a system placing employers in close communication with employees, this admission only implies that Labour Bureaux might somewhat increase the available power of production. But in periods of depressed trade, and in many trades normally, there exists an excessive power of production, and the addition made to production by Labour Bureaux would not be economically valid unless it could be shown that a corresponding rise in consumption was involved. In a town where more houses are being built than can find occupants, no net continuous increase of employment would be caused by a Labour Bureau which enabled builders to secure an easier supply of all necessary labour and so to put up houses faster than before, and if this same condition held in all or most towns no system of mere labour-exchange, however well-conducted, would increase the total quantity of employment over a long area of time. Even the stoppage of waste from "leakages" and misplacements would only

be of real assistance in a community where there exists no general over-supply of productive power.

§ 3. The Elimination of Minor Forms of Waste.

In order that Labour Bureaux may successfully operate as Clearing Houses it is of course essential that they should possess the confidence alike of genuine workingmen and of employers. Arising in many cases in connection with Relief Work they have remained on a semi-philanthropic or charitable footing, failing to draw or to deserve the application of employers in search of the best available labour, and also failing to induce skilled and capable workers to have regular recourse to them as a means of getting good and remunerative employment. Whether the Labour Bureau should itself undertake to ascertain the industrial character and qualifications of applicants, confining itself to the register of sound cases, or whether it should pursue the general policy of registering all comers, is a disputed point. The difficulties attending character-enquiry and the distrust it not unnaturally engenders seem to favour the perfectly free register, though every facility might be afforded for the collection and communication of such information as would enable both parties to a bargain to understand the nature of the contract upon which they entered. If the Labour Bureau were in every centre of population recognised as an important public institution conducted on sound business principles, it would probably gain the confidence of all classes of employers and workers who were in need of each other and found the ordinary private modes of meeting inadequate.

The Labour Bureau might of course with great advan-

tage combine with such work other important functions, especially the ascertainment and publication of reliable statistics relating to all forms of local industries. But the relief work of a charitable or semi-charitable kind which is often done by Labour Bureaux must be left to other public or private agencies, if the Bureaux are to perform effectively the work of Labour Exchanges.

In relation to the "Unemployed" the Labour Bureaux would rank as one of the many means of increasing the productive efficiency of the community by eliminating certain forms of waste. Where the progress of Consumption is such as to fully utilise every increase of productive power the full advantage of this labour-saving system is obtained: in a condition of industry where the labour-market is in general over-stocked the net gain of this and similar forms of economy is reduced to a minimum.

§ 4. Schemes for Increasing Employment.

The different schemes the object of which is to give increased quantity of employment might be classified in various ways, according to the kind of work which they seek to provide, skilled or unskilled, agricultural or manufacturing; according to the kind of unemployment they seek to alleviate, casual, season, or permanent; according as they adopt voluntary or compulsory methods, State or private enterprise; according as they seek to enlarge present modes of employment or to create new ones; according as they are generally educative or purely industrial in their motives.

The most convenient classification for our purpose is that which distinguishes the various proposals according as they are intended to relieve:

(α) The chronic glut of low-skilled labour in towns or flowing into towns.

(β) Temporary unemployment due to season or trade fluctuations.

§ 5. *Labour Colonies—Penal Conditions.*

Under the first head we may properly treat the proposals for the establishment of farm colonies and other labour colonies. Various colonies of different types where the labour is chiefly employed in cultivation of the land exist already in England or on the continent, and a wider application of the various systems is often advocated. These colonies may be divided into several classes.*

Several penal colonies for convicted beggars and loafers exist in Belgium and Holland, where some thousands of men are employed in agricultural work under a kind of military discipline. These institutions stand in organisation somewhere between the laxer workhouse and the prison, but differ essentially from both in that the educating and reforming influences are more dominant. An attempt is made to give a sound moral and industrial basis to broken-down characters. The minority of the Labour Commission in their Report urge the establishment of this order of labour colonies in England.

"For the invalids of labour, those unfortunates who have already become unfit for regular work, we should welcome the establishment of experimental labour colonies, under strict government, to which any man might be committed for a fixed term, to undergo the course of mental and

* For this division and much information bearing on these colonies I am indebted to a valuable paper by Mr. Herbert Samuel, entitled "A Survey of the Unemployed Problem."

technical educational discipline most calculated to restore him to the ranks of the workers." For dealing with the "sturdy beggar" and the professional tramps such methods mark a distinct advance upon the present system of mendicancy tempered by the casual ward, and careful experiments upon these lines merit serious attention. In so far as the tramp and able-bodied pauper classes are constantly fed by the off-scourings of the lower-skilled labour market all attempts to deal with them touch the subject of "the unemployed," but since these people can hardly be ranked among the occupied classes, their treatment must be regarded more as a palliative of a special symptom of the disease than as a direct and effective treatment of the disease itself. Though it is plainly desirable that society should be relieved as far as possible from the contamination of a parasitic tramp population, public work given upon penal terms to such people cannot be looked upon as a direct or important contribution to the solution of the unemployed problem, so long as nothing is done to obviate those defects of low-skilled employment which help to produce the tramp and the sturdy rogue.

§ 6. Farm Colonies for Paupers.

If such colonies are regarded as a possible development of a more humanised and rational penal code, administered by the Home Office as part of our Reformatory System, other colonies not dissimilar in administration and in methods might grow from a specialisation of the Poor Law work. Some agricultural labour, though not of a very remunerative sort, is carried on by Boards of Guardians in gardens and small farms for the supply of

vegetables and other food to the workhouse, and a separate establishment to which select pauper labour might be drafted, and where removed from the benumbing influence of the ordinary workhouse it might be more productively utilised and trained towards efficiency and independence, is no unreasonable development of an enlightened Poor Law. It may be remembered that for such a step no revolutionary legislation is required. The Guardians have power already under Statutes of George III. and William IV. to obtain and occupy fifty acres of land in each parish of their union for the purpose of providing work. They are able to take action as soon as the Local Government Board issues rules for their guidance, and several Unions have the projected experiment under consideration.

Moreover it is open for philanthropic enterprise to undertake this work where Boards of Guardians are unwilling to incur the expense of an experiment on their own account. Boards are already empowered by the Local Government Board to send able-bodied men to privately organised Farm Colonies where they will receive training in work, and to pay 5/- a week out of the rates for the maintenance of each man so sent. Both the Hadleigh Colony and Mr. Hazell have received paupers upon these terms for work and training on their farms.

§ 7. Mr. Charles Booth's Suggested Labour Colonies for Class B.

These schemes though well deserving of attention upon grounds of humanity do little more than touch the fringe of the "unemployed" question. They belong rather to the important subject of the humanisation of our criminal

and poor law systems. By removing a certain number of industrial weaklings from the free industrial society which they burden and contaminate, and by ordering their lives for them with some regard to comfort, education, and self-respect, a grievous stain upon our civilisation might be obliterated. It is, however, improbable that any considerable number of these weaklings can be converted into self-dependent members of society, and it must be remembered that if turned again upon the low-skilled labour-market with whatever fair equipment of efficiency, they go to swell a glut and can only get work by keeping others out.

The unemployed question cannot be solved or its pressure materially abated by taking the most inefficient members of the lowest classes (Mr. Booth's Classes A and B) and converting them into members of Classes C or even D. The permanent plethora of inefficient and even of fairly efficient low-skilled labour must not be shirked. It forms a terrible centre-piece of the unemployed problem and challenges "heroic" remedies. Mr. Charles Booth perceiving how these classes are overstocked, suggests the possibility of a wider system of labour colonies than any yet in operation. His guarded and tentative proposal is for a large social drainage scheme which might remove the whole or the greater part of the irregular, inefficient, low-paid labour included under his Class B with the families dependent upon them.

"Put practically, but shortly, my idea is that these people should be allowed to live as families in industrial groups, planted wherever land and building materials were cheap; being well housed, well fed, and well warmed; and taught, trained, and employed from morning to

night on work, indoors or out, for themselves or on Government account; in the building of their own dwellings, or the cultivation of the land, in the making of clothes, or in the making of furniture. That in exchange for the work done the Government should supply materials and whatever else was needed. On this footing it is probable that the State would find the work done very dear and by so much would lose. How much the loss would be could only be told by trying the system experimentally. There would be no competition with the outcide world. It would be merely that the State, having these people on its hands, obtained whatever value it sould out of their work. They would become servants of the State. Accounts would have to be kept, however, and for this purpose the work done would have to be priced at the market rate. It would even be well that wages should be charged and credited, each person at the fair proportionate rate, so that the working of one community might be compared with another, and the earnings of one man or one family with others in the same community. The deficiency could then be allotted in the accounts proportionately to each, or if the State made no claim for interest or management, there might be a surplus to allot, opening out a road back to the outside world. It would, moreover, be necessary to set a limit to the current deficiency submitted to by the State, and when the account of any family reached this point, to move them on to the poor-house where they would live as a family no longer." *

* "Life and Labour of the People," vol. I, p. 167.

§ 8. Practical Difficulties of "Social Drainage."

Such a proposal differs radically from the penal or pauper colonies in two ways, first because it assumes the voluntary presence of the members of a colony and therefore dispenses with the severe disciplinary methods needed where the draft to the colony is compulsory, secondly because it preserves the family as the social unit and endeavours to secure the continuance of the motives which operate in a free community so far as is consistent with the conditions of the experiment.

The difficulties which the large effective application of such a scheme would involve are very great, perhaps insuperable in such a country as England. The chief of these difficulties would be:

1. The unwillingness of city families of the "very poor" to leave the customary slum environment and to undertake a more orderly life necessitating any degree of regularity of work.

2. The inability of the members of such a community to submit to the most humane and thoughtful discipline required to keep the "colonies" from contact with the outside world. The population of such volunteer colonies would be constantly shifting.

3. The expense to the public purse which would of course be much greater where whole families are maintained than upon colonies for single men, and which would be enhanced by the "shifting" character of the population and the consequent ineffectiveness of the labour that was done.

The voluntary basis of such colonies would in effect be a far more fatal obstacle than the public expense when

we take into due consideration the enormous cost, direct and indirect, which society incurs in keeping this class under present circumstances. But apart from these practical suggestions the scheme is economically sound, that is to say, if such communities could be maintained upon the basis described we should at one and the same time derive two great benefits, the humane care and a decent standard of material comfort for the class which is unable to look after itself, and a distinct relief from the glut of low-skilled inefficient labour which would considerably strengthen the industrial and social position of those working classes which stand just above the class that was removed.

§ 9. German and Dutch Free Labour Colonies.

I am not aware that any adequate experiment upon Mr. Booth's basis has been tried. The labour colonies open to all comers are in most cases confined to single men, and for the most part are destined as temporary shelters and training schools, not as permanent institutions for relieving the pressure of the labour-market. Of such a character are the twenty-six German Labour Colonies, which though nominally open to all comers are practically shunned by the great mass of *bonâ fide* working men and are chiefly utilised by ex-criminals who number no less than 76 per cent. of the population of these colonies. About one half of the colonists seek temporary relief, the rest loaf round from colony to colony. The general economic effect of these colonies is almost nil. The colonies do not interfere with the labour-market, because they do not deal with the problem of the want of employment of the respectable workman." *

* "Report on the Unemployed (1893)", p. 287.

The Dutch Free Labour Colonies at Frederiksoord, Wilhelmsoord, and Wilhelminaasoord conform more closely to the proposal of Mr. Booth in that they recognise the family and provide a permanent house for the colonists, educating the children. Though agriculture is the chief occupation a number of subsidiary industries are attached, such as Matmaking, Blacksmithy, Tailoring, Carpentry, Brickmaking, Basketmaking and Furniture making. The success of the Dutch colonies is not, however, such as to afford great encouragement to the advocates of labour colonies. The population is somewhat smaller than in 1873, though the tendency towards large families of children, many of whom return to the colony after they are launched in the outside world, seems to point to the danger of breeding a permanent race of paupers, as one which would deserve the most serious consideration in the wider application of such a system. The average annual cost of a family to the Dutch charitable public appears to amount to about £23 per annum, inclusive of interest on the capital invested in land and plant.

§ 10. The Starnthwaite Experiment.

So far as effective labour and any definite improvement in industrial character and position are concerned we can scarcely look with any degree of hope to colonies which are open to all comers, exercising no selection. In England at any rate the most hopeful experiments would seem to be those which selected their material from the low-skilled labour which is displaced from agricultural work or which is already deposited in town life. Among those which are now on foot the experiment of the Home Colonisation Society at Starnthwaite in Westmoreland is, in its economic

structure and object, of the highest interest. While admitting women and recognising the family life, it exercises a certain selection of colonists and is animated by the idea of so organising groups of labourers who would otherwise be competing for employment in an overcrowded market, that they may be able, with some outside assistance of capital, to apply their labour so as to make a self-supporting community. The colony, however, is at present in a tentative condition, having been considerably crippled in its earlier development by difficulties of management, and its numbers hitherto have been too small to test how far its design of being self-supporting is feasible. The idea which it embodies, that of a permanent settlement of selected working-class families grouped in a self-sufficing and co-operative community, relieves the Starnthwaite colony from many of the objections which apply to the free temporary relief colonies, and if the permanence and co-operative spirit can be maintained upon a larger basis of population it should afford a very valuable lesson.

§ 11. Educative Colonies at Hadleigh and Elsewhere.

The largest example of a Labour Colony, or more strictly a group of labour colonies, directly designed for dealing with the unemployed, is that undertaken by the Salvation Army. The work both in the Elevator Workshops and in the Farm Colony at Hadleigh, is upon the individual as distinct from the family basis and is confined to single male applicants. In the employment at the Workshops there is no real selection upon entry, all may be admitted who have registered themselves at the Labour Bureau and are unable to get outside places, though men once admitted are required to satisfy a certain test of

work as a condition of remaining. Apart from bridging over a certain period of distress, the chief use of the Workshop is in enabling a selection to be made of men who are suitable for drafting on to the Farm Colony, with a view to a sounder and fuller industrial training, chiefly in connection with agriculture. The workshops thus act for the main as a relief agency, the greater part of those resident at any given time being reabsorbed into the class of casual workers. Out of those who volunteer for the Hadleigh Farm a certain number are selected and the farm authorities make a final choice out of these. A certain number also enter without passing through the Elevator Workshop. It is very difficult to estimate the success of this experiment. In the earlier years (1891 to 1893) the bulk of the colonists were engaged in non-agricultural work, in brickfields, in making a wharf and embankments, or in manufacturing work. Since 1893 more attention has been paid to the agricultural side with a considerable reduction in the net cost of the colony.

Valuable educative and restorative work has doubtless been done, though the full work of the colony cannot be ascertained until the Over Sea Colony which it was designed to feed with labour has been put into operation. At present only a minority of the colonists remain for any considerable time, so that the colony cannot be regarded as an important part of the social drainage system.

The smaller but more carefully ordered training farm established by Mr. Hazell in connection with the Self-Help Emigration Society proves pretty conclusively that unskilled men, even when carefully selected, cannot be trained for farm work except at a very considerable cost, though a

satisfactory number of those emigrated appear to have made a successful start in the New World.

The reports of two continental colonies designed to train and utilise the labour of selected able-bodied men, one at Wortel in Belgium, the other at La Chalmelle near Paris, seem to point to the same conclusion, that such colonies cannot be maintained except at considerable expense.

§ 12. Mr. Mather's Scheme of Training and Agricultural Colonies.

If it is once clearly recognised that all present evidence tends to the conclusion that neither open colonies nor selected colonies for training or for productive work can be made self-supporting, or nearly so, the public will be in a position to judge of the utility of this mode of dealing with "the unemployed." Unfortunately even social reformers so competent as Mr. Mather, whose scheme is distinctly the most statesmanlike of those yet conceived, linger under the impression that "it is necessary to recognise the fact that the labour of any able-bodied man upon land, can, under proper directions and conditions, be of at least an equal value to the cost of his maintenance." Mr. Mather's scheme of Farm Training Colonies is briefly this: County Councils with money advanced by the State are to acquire land in each county suitable for Training Colonies, and to erect buildings to accommodate as many men as can be supported on the land, single men or married couples. The staple work is to be agricultural, partly in reclaiming land capable of cultivation when reclaimed, partly in the utilisation of good land by manual labour for arable-dairying, and

other cropping, for which manual labour is largely available. Auxiliary industries which require small capital and can be carried on by intermittent labour are to be attached as a means of utilising that part of the working time which cannot be occupied upon the land. To such a colony the Poor Law Authorities should send men of the "unemployed" class who seek relief through employment only and who have not hitherto been in receipt of Poor Law relief. While the colony is to be managed by the County Council, the deficit, if any, is to be borne by the Poor Law Authorities.

"The advantages of this system of dealing with the well-conducted members of the unemployed working classes would be threefold. In the first place the money earned would come largely out of the land which the labour of the men had rendered more productive, thus adding to the material wealth without detracting from the productive labour of any other individual in the nation. Secondly, the man and his family would be wholly or almost entirely sustained by the work of his own hand. Thirdly, no taint of pauperism could attach to this system and no disfranchisement be connected therewith." *

For a comprehensive scheme upon these lines there is much to be said: the difficulties of administration by the County Council and of the relations which would subsist between the Local Government Board, the County Council, and the Poor Law Authorities, might quite conceivably be settled on a satisfactory basis of adjustment. But the financial results which Mr. Mather claims to be reasonably expected cannot for one moment be admitted. He pro-

* "Draft Scheme to provide Work for the Unemployed Working Classes," p. 5.

poses that the money advanced by the State should be an investment upon which ordinary interest could be paid, and he thinks that good management would enable the County Council to dispense with aid from the Poor Law Authorities in payment of deficits. Neither of these expectations could be fulfilled. The very name Training Colony is sufficient to indicate that it cannot be self-supporting. No educational work can be self-supporting. The State would have to provide money for which it would receive no direct financial return, each year the Poor Law Authorities would have to pay a certain sum for each man sent to the colony. Once recognise that this investment of public money must look for its return not in pecuniary interest but in certain unmeasurable forms of public good, the improvement of the industrial character of certain workers, the public guarantee of a decent livelihood without degradation, a certain direct relief of the low-skilled labour-market, and the proposal takes a reasonable shape.

Some such scheme of Training Colonies (divorced, if possible, from direct association with our Poor Law system) involving a recognition of the public utility of guaranteeing work to all willing workers, and practical training for work to all willing to be trained, is perhaps the largest and the most serviceable of the palliatives for "the unemployed."

§ 13. Economic Precautions required in Labour Colonies.

If such a scheme could in fact be worked on a self-supporting basis no distinctively economic difficulty would arise. But when it is recognised that these and all other

Labour Colonies will draw subsidies from public or private sources, one grave economic danger must be plainly confronted and met.

No produce of a Labour Colony should be placed on the open market in such a way as to compete with the produce of outside English labour. Such produce being subsidised will in the open market be able to undersell and to displace goods produced under ordinary commercial conditions. The result of such underselling will be to drive certain weaker outside businesses below the margin of subsistence and to deprive the workers formerly engaged in them of their employment. Thus the "employment" given at the public expense or by charity in a labour colony would cause an amount of unseen unemployment as large as that which it cured. This condition though commonly admitted in theory, is often ignored in practice. Since it is not possible for labour colonies to be fully self-supporting in the sense that they produce all they consume, it is necessary for them to purchase in the open market what they are unable to produce. To meet this expense they are often disposed to confine a large proportion of their capital and labour to producing those goods which they can make with the greatest advantage and to sell them in neighbouring markets. The result is they inevitably help to congest outside markets, lower prices, and drive the weakest outside producers from the field. Prison labour, workhouse labour, farm colony labour, must have this result. If Salvation Army matches and furniture, if Starnthwaite vegetables and fruit are placed upon the open markets of the neighbourhood, they cannot fail to exercise a force which makes for the "unemployment" of the least efficient outside competitors.

This argument is not really met by showing that a colony does not directly and consciously underbid: it helps to increase Supply, and any increase of Supply without a corresponding growth of Demand necessarily brings down prices. It may indeed be urged with some force that the effect produced upon prices and employment in these trades will be more than compensated for by the effect of the increased demand represented by the consumption of other outside goods purchased by the Colony. Set these two tendencies against one another, and the result will be a net increase of consumption, represented by the improved standard of consumption of the colonists, which will be reflected in a rise of aggregate employment for the whole community. This argument is sound, but it does not justify the retention of a practice which inflicts upon certain special English industries the injury of an illegitimate competition. Most advocates of Colonies and other schemes of public employment endeavour to provide against this danger by confining the labour of colonists to the production of commodities which are either consumed on the colony, or which if placed upon the outside markets only compete with goods imported from foreign countries.

§ 14. Difficulties of Disposing of Surplus Produce.

A single colony, if it is to make an effective use of its land, its labour, and its location, must necessarily specialise its productive work so far as to produce larger quantities of certain agricultural and manufactured goods than its inhabitants require for their consumption. The difficulty of disposing of this surplus produce without inflicting injury upon outside producers might be minimised,

if it were possible to establish a system of labour colonies, some engaged in rural occupations, others on co-operative town work. Even two well-ordered colonies, one in the town, another in the country, might effect an exchange of surplus produce upon such terms that everything which was produced could be consumed by the colonists. Although it is highly improbable that two or more such colonies of "unemployed" could form a wholly self-sufficient group, it seems quite possible that they might dispense with the necessity of an outside market for their goods, while the need under which they would lie of purchasing in the outside market certain articles for their own use, would of course be perfectly innocuous. The small experiments in Labour Colonies have never fairly tested the possibilities of effective co-operation, for the considerable deficit involved in their working is due chiefly to the necessity of purchasing in the outside market the bulk of the articles which they consume and the materials and tools for their work, an expense which might be largely reduced by the co-operation of a chain of labour colonies organised with the express design of mutual support for industrial life.

The dependence of England upon foreign countries for a large proportion of the agricultural produce she consumes, affords ample opportunities for the disposal of English farm produce by a displacement of imports. Our imports of agricultural produce for consumption amounted in 1902 to more than £168,000,000, of which grain and flour exceeded £71,000,000, while the direct and indirect products of the dairy, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, lard, and milk, cost £48,000,000, foreign eggs £6,284 000, meat and vegetables over £29,000,000. It seems possible

that labour farm colonies which could devote themselves to the production of these goods might place their subsidised produce on the English markets without the same direct injury which would result from placing manufactured goods on town markets. But even here it must not be forgotten that foreign agricultural produce would only be displaced by an underselling which would be likely to injure English producers of the same classes of articles. If subsidised labour colonies should displace Danish butter they would do so to the detriment of those English farmers who under present circumstances produce a large part of our butter supply. There are very few classes of produce, agricultural or other, which could be produced by a labour colony and which are at present exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

§ 15. Scheme of Afforestation.

These economic dangers and difficulties do not of course apply to schemes of agricultural improvement with or without State assistance which are conducted on purely *bonâ fide* business lines. Of such schemes the simplest and most entirely unobjectionable is that of Afforestation.

If the estimates of Dr. Schlich and other authorities are correct, that England contains 8,000,000 acres well suited for the growth of timber, and that 6,000,000 of these would grow a quantity equal to our present imports, that the industry could be run upon an ordinary business basis and would provide employment for large quantities of unskilled labour during nearly the whole of the year, we have here a scheme which would satisfy every economic test. There is no economic reason why capital should not be advanced by the State for the establishment

of such an industry, supposing it can be worked, as Dr. Schlich affirms, to yield a profit of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. after allowing for compound interest on the necessary outlay during the long period that must elapse before returns come in. Indeed it might be possible to go further and allow the legitimacy of a public outlay of capital without interest, assuming that the timber grown displaced a trade which was entirely of an import character. The large employment of low-skilled labour in such a rural industry might prove to be the best occupation for subsidised labour colonies, if it were deemed necessary to establish them as a means of dealing with "the unemployed."

§ 16. Establishment of Small Holders as a Means of Increased Agricultural Employment.

Other proposals for a revival of English agriculture, by the establishment of small holders with such a property in the land they cultivate and such command of capital as shall enable them to place dairy produce, fruit, vegetables, pork and bacon, fowls and eggs upon the market at profitable prices, are interesting contributions to the solution of the unemployed problem, provided one point is kept clearly in mind. Such schemes, if they are to contain the elements of success, must not be primarily devoted to the provision of work for those who are already unemployed. Because there is unemployed labour and vacant land it by no means follows that the planting of this labour upon this land will be a serviceable mode of dealing with unemployment. If bodies of trained, able-bodied agriculturists with sufficient capital of their own, or furnished by the public, can be put upon good land, acquired without great expense or leased upon terms

which will evoke the application of the best energy of the occupiers, with ability to co-operate so far as to keep down certain expenses of production, of transport, and of sale, it seems quite possible that a greatly increased employment upon the land might be profitably found. It does not seem likely that those who are displaced from employment in the towns, or other town-bred persons, army pensioners, or the rank and file of the unemployed can be thus entrusted with the use of land and capital upon this business footing with any chance of success. But small farmers, picked agricultural labourers, country mechanics and others might succeed, provided they had security of their holdings upon reasonable terms and were possessed of sufficient capital, intelligence, and willingness to combine for certain common ends.

§ 17. An Illustration of Small Holding Scheme.

The following scheme of small farm settlements upon corporate tenancy, drafted by Mr. Mather, may be taken as illustrative of this line of progress:

"Every County Council should receive applications from those who seek to obtain a permanent living from the land. Landowners should be asked to send to the County Council particulars of any available farms which may be suitable for the purpose. On the general suitability of any farm being approved, the Council should convene a meeting of the applicants; and if the farm be accepted at such a meeting by a sufficient number to take up the entire area, the Council should appoint provisional Trustees or managers to act for the applicants. These Trustees should then arrange terms with the owner of the land, and settle its allotment and the buildings suitable for the

applicants. They should next submit to the County Council full particulars of the terms which can be settled with the owner of the land, the areas desired to be taken by each of the intending occupiers, and the cost of the buildings necessary. If the County Council approve of the proposed terms, they should then recommend a loan to be made by the State to the Trustees of the sum necessary for the erection of the buildings and laying out the property.

"On such a loan being sanctioned, the Trustees would acquire the property and erect the buildings, and the holdings would be allotted to the respective applicants. Before possession was given, every applicant would have to undertake to do, within six months of entry, the fencing and certain other specified work, mainly in relation to the out-buildings, which could reasonably be required to be done by the occupier. He might then take possession on any one of three different systems. He might (*a*) sign an ordinary agreement of tenancy on terms agreed upon with the Trustees; or (*b*) pay at least one-tenth the cost of the buildings upon his holding, executing at the same time a deed stating the amount remaining due from him for the same, and the annual charge upon it, calculated at 4 per cent. interest; or (*c*) agree to pay annually 6 per cent. interest on the total cost for a term of 25 years, which at the end of that term would discharge his liability in respect of the buildings.

§ 18. Corporate Tenancy and other Co-operative Elements.

Such schemes having for their primary object the business aim of placing larger quantities of English agricul-

tural produce upon the market at the profitable rates, would exercise a certain curative influence upon the malady of unemployment. By affording increased employment on the land they would check the constant flow of rural labour to the towns, and would render far more effective than before the other remedies which might be applied to the direct relief of unemployment in the towns. But if these schemes of agricultural business are to succeed it is most important that they should be planned with a single view to the improvement of agriculture, and not directly with the object of "making employment on the land." This latter effect should be left to flow naturally from the attainment of the former. The best available labour should be put upon the best available land, with freedom of cultivation and a sufficiency of capital. A scheme like that of Corporate Tenancy involving as its foundation some mutual aid and confidence, would form a basis of co-operation in the use of machinery, dairy appliances, storehouses, which would develop naturally certain economies of transport and marketing, securing for the producers a large proportion of the profits which at present pass to collectors, carriers, salesmen, and other grades of middlemen. Last but not least such groups of small holders could by the development of Agricultural Credit Banks, secure for themselves that command of capital and flexibility of business outlay which is so essential to successful competition under the terms of modern industry.

§ 19. Economic Criticism. National versus International Policy.

In forming any general estimate of these proposals as

contributions to the solution of the Unemployed problem, we must keep in mind two economic points.

In the first place so far as these schemes of agricultural revival are directed to the increase of English industry by the displacement of foreign agricultural and other goods, they are purely national remedies. If by improved methods of dairy farming we can enable English butter to beat out of the market Danish and Brittany butter, we are simply increasing employment in England by diminishing employment in Denmark and Brittany, and the problem of unemployment merely shifts its locale, unless the producers in Denmark and Brittany can force a new market either at home or elsewhere for their butter at a reduced price. The objection which is sometimes urged to the effect that the displacement of any class of imports will throw out of employment the capital and labour engaged in those English manufactures which produce export goods to pay for the imports, has no validity. If English agriculturists increase their production by the amount which was formerly imported, they will be able to get in exchange and consume those manufactured goods which formerly went out in export trade, or their equivalents. But when due regard is paid to the rapidly growing importance of the international aspect of all industrial questions, it is not possible to contemplate as a final and satisfactory solution of "unemployment" an improvement of English agricultural production which merely enables England to oust a foreign competitor, and to secure for herself a larger share of the same aggregate of agricultural employment. If this argument seems to any a begging of the question, I would refer them to the general analysis of unemployment for a recognition of the fact that an

increased production has no necessary force which can stimulate a corresponding increase of consumption. It might therefore not improbably happen that an improvement of English agriculture would give increased employment upon English soil, and might be attended by a reduced employment in Denmark or elsewhere. There will be no rise of aggregate employment in the larger industrial community to which both England and Denmark belong, unless it can be shown that the result of English improvements has been to raise the aggregate of consumption in this larger community, and this is not shown by proving that more is consumed in England unless it can also be proved that less is not consumed in Denmark.

While such a consideration need not deter us from any measures of agricultural improvement in England, we should recognise that the ever closening international relations will prevent us from holding the full advantages from such improvements, unless the supreme test of a rise in the level of consumption over the whole competing area is satisfied.

§ 20. The Gain of Agricultural Revival should go Chiefly to Labour.

The second point is this. In regarding the influence of schemes of agricultural revival upon the volume of employment, it is essential that the chief gain of such revival should pass to wages of labour and not to profits and rents of the landowning and large capitalist classes. For we have observed that whereas increased wages will for the most part be "consumed" in raising the standard of comfort for agricultural workers, increased rents and profits will to

a large extent be "saved" and invested or banked, so as to increase the excess of producing-power in forms of capital, and to maintain and aggravate the general instability of trade. Schemes for increased production, even while they seem to employ more labour and capital, will in large measure defeat their end unless an increased proportion of the enlarged consuming-power which they generate passes to those who will use it in steady demand for commodities.

§ 21. Proposal of Secondary or Alternative Trades.

It is not within the scope of this work to attempt a description of the various proposals to deal with temporary unemployment of skilled and unskilled workers due to "seasonal" or "trade fluctuations." A brief application of one economic test to the more general palliatives must suffice.

It is often suggested that if season workers, such as house painters and other members of the building trades, were possessed of a second or alternative trade which they could ply during the winter, their economic position would be greatly strengthened. It is natural that those who look at the single trade should take this view. Many go so far as to regard it as a chief function of a Technical Education System to furnish workers in seasonal or other capricious or fluctuating trades with an alternative craft. But though the individual is greatly benefited by increasing his versatility, it cannot be admitted that the aggregate of employment is increased directly by any such measures. If a painter provided with another craft sought employment during the winter months, what craft should he possess and where would he find employment except by displacing

another workman in that craft? Unless there are trades which are insufficiently furnished with effective labour, engaged in making goods for which the increasing demand is inadequately met, how can the new supply of labour find employment? It is of no use planning new kinds of production unless there is a sufficient growing demand to take off at a remunerative price the new products. Those who propose alternative employments for "season" workers are not prepared to point out any trades insufficiently supplied with labour, to which the season workers might have recourse.

§ 22. Sound Distribution of Public and Private Work.

In the analysis of causes of unemployment it was pointed out that in many trades there was a needless amount of irregularity of employment. In many cases orders would be distributed over a longer period of time and work would be more regular, if legislative enactments or private agreement in the trade imposed restrictions upon the hours of labour and overtime worked by all competitors. Though the intelligence and goodwill of single employers may do something to distribute employment more evenly over the year and to throw extra work of repairs, etc., on the times when general work is slack, it is clear that not much can be effected by this means. Neither can public bodies, so far as they act on ordinary business principles, throw any great increase of employment on the periods when many men are out of work. It is natural enough that either public or private employers in executing work which can be done equally well at any time, should choose those times when larger numbers of men competent

to do such work are available. So if drains have to be cleared or repaired, if roads have to be made or indoor repairs executed, it is reasonable and businesslike to have this work done when plenty of suitable labour can be got, and a public body keenly acting in the public interest would select such times. Since public bodies are not always businesslike, it is legitimate for the Local Government Board to remind them of the duty of executing their business on truly economical principles. The small attention paid by municipal authorities to the advice of the central government may be attributed to a consciousness that they are already doing all that could be reasonably done to supply employment at slack times.

§ 23. Theory of Public Relief Works.

Such a businesslike disposition of public work must be carefully distinguished from all that partakes of relief works. Whenever it is claimed that public bodies should "make" work, or should give necessary work at times other than the most convenient, or should give it to workers who are not chosen for their competency, it is evident that what is done must be regarded as relief works and not classed with ordinary public work. The inability of large numbers of workers to provide adequately against trade depressions which they cannot foresee and against seasonal employment in many low-paid trades, is now widely recognised, and it is urged by many that considerations of public utility demand that public relief works should be organised which may abate the misery and the degradation of industrial character which is inseparable from long periods of unemployment.

§ 24. *Right Economic Conditions of Relief Works.*

Three tolerably obvious economic rules should guide the organisation of such relief works, where they are deemed necessary.

First, the product of the labour employed on public relief works should not be brought into competition with the products of outside labour.

Secondly, the wages paid should be somewhat lower than those paid for similar work in the outside market.

Thirdly, the work should, so far as possible, be adapted to the circumstances and the capacity of the individuals relieved, *e.g.*, a stenographer or a working jeweller should not be set to do the work of a navvy.

The validity of the first two rules will only be contested by those who seek by relief work to provide for the growth of a surreptitious and an uneconomical form of state-socialism. All relief works are of course socialistic in the sense that they form a part of that definite social support which the State deems it expedient to give to certain of its members who are unable without it to live in a condition consistent with public safety and with public self-respect. But it is of urgent importance to recognise the folly of endeavouring to build a system of public industry upon the foundation of such relief works. If in contravention to the first of the above-mentioned rules, municipal bakeries were started, not for the sake of providing cheaper and better food to consumers, but of giving employment to bakers who were out of work, one of two results would reasonably follow. If the municipal bakery paid the same or higher wages than outside bakeries, it would gradually induce the employees in the

latter to throw up their posts in order to qualify by "unemployment" for work in the municipal bakery. If the municipal bakery stood by its theory and admitted all qualified applicants, it would be compelled to enlarge its operations until it had absorbed the whole local trade. If, on the other hand, the municipal wages were much lower than the wages outside, and no profits were required for the public capital and management, it is conceivable that the municipal loaf might undersell the outside loaf. In any case the increase of the supply of bread by the addition of the municipal loaves would bring down the price of bread, and increasing the congestion of supply would make trade impossible for the weaker bakers. Thus it appears that the establishment of a municipal bakery could not reduce and might easily increase the unemployment of bakers: it could only absorb the unemployed by absorbing the whole trade. Some socialists acknowledge this and base their advocacy of municipal workshops chiefly on the supposition that they would lead to the organisation of the several industries by the municipality. More thoughtful reformers, however, repudiate this line of movement, because they perceive that to try socialistic experiments with workers who are selected for incapacity in trades which are lowly organised, will ensure prompt and signal failure. This lesson has been taught in history over and over again, one of the most dramatic illustrations being afforded by the attempt to establish public works in Paris under the Commune of 1848.

§ 25. True and False Ideas of Public Industry and Employment.

If it is desirable to extend the area of State or mu-

nicipal control over industry, the highly organised routine trades, already in the hands of large capitalist companies, and often partaking of the character of monopolies, furnish the more favourable field for such social experiments. To begin by "socialising" the irregular and backward industries simply means a futile attempt to force progress by shoving in the thick end of the wedge. Moreover it is a sound principle to recognise that since industry exists ultimately for the benefit of the consumer, it is his interest and not that of the worker which should be kept directly in view when it is proposed to assume an industry under public management. This principle is not antagonistic to the adoption of "relief works" for the unemployed. But when a municipality decides that it is to the public interest to meet some unforeseen depression of employment by offering public wage-work upon conditions less obnoxious and degrading than Poor Law relief, it should do so with a clear understanding that it is departing from the ordinary rules of public business, and should confine its experiments within the narrowest limits consistent with the provision of effective relief. To concede any general demand to the effect that all unemployed workers should be provided with public work at their special trade, paid at standard wages, would mean an attempt to reverse the national historic order of social reconstruction, and to move towards the new industrial order along a line of greatest possible resistance. So long as periods of unemployment recur, which cannot be foreseen or provided against by large numbers of workers, it is desirable that the organised community shall take measures by means of public work and wages to secure the sufferers against the damage to life and industrial character

which such periods of enforced idleness involve. But the utmost care must be taken to absolutely sever such public employment and its product from the general current of outside industry, and to ensure that all employment afforded by public bodies in these times of distress shall be regarded as a temporary expedient justified by special social needs and not as a part of an organised attempt to reconstruct the industrial system.

§ 26. Danger of Resting upon Palliatives.

Two chief dangers beset the consideration of the specifics for unemployment here described. The first is, lest the practical reformer, impressed by the scale and importance of one or more of these schemes, should allow his mind to rest contented on a plane of palliatives, ignoring the need of more fundamental economic remedies. Linked closely with this is the tendency to impute validity to all reforms which make in the first instance for an apparent increase of employment without considering whether they are attended by an increase of the aggregate consumption. The attempt to cure unemployment by making new employments will of necessity prove futile, unless the conditions of the new employments are such as to throw an increased power of consumption into the hands of those who will use it to raise the general level of consumption in the community. This policy alone can furnish a guarantee for the steady continuance of an enlarged volume of industry and of employment.

INDEX.

A.

Abstinence, 90, 91.
Afforestation, Scheme of, 147.
Agriculture, Decline of workers in, 67. Imports of, 147. Revival of, 153.

B.

Bagehot, 97.
Bimetallism, 112, etc. Bimetallist Assumption, 116.
Bonar, Dr., *Philosophy and Political Economy*, 90.
Booth, Charles, Measure of Unemployed, 2. Unemployed Margin, 7. Superfluous labour, 9, 21. Employment in Manufactures, 67. Suggested Labour Colonies, 133-5.
Building Trades, 5, 33. Employment in, 67.

C.

Capital, Misuse of term, ix. Unemployed, 54, 59. Glut of, 64, 65, 76. How a glut operates, 79.
Census, Occupations by, 13. Manufacturing population in, 24, 25, 67. 'Unoccupied' classes, 30.
Charity Organisation, 42.
Commune, Paris, 158.
Consumption, increased, 98. Policy of High Consumption, 110.
Corporate tenancy, 151.
Credit, State of, 58. Manufacture of, 112. Agricultural credit, 151.
Crocker, Mr. Uriel, ix.

D.

Dendy, Miss H., 52.
De Rousiers, *La Question Ouvrière en Angleterre*, 53.
Depression of Trade, Unemployed by, 6. Cause of Unemployment, 50. Report of Commission, 61.
Distribution, Waste in, 66. Employment in, 68. Mal-distribution as root-cause of Malady, 88.
Dock labourers, 27, 53.
Domestic Service, 28.
Drage, Mr. Geoffrey, 27.

E.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 82.

F.

Farm Colonies, 132.
'Fairman, Frank', ix.
Fashion, 38.

G.

Gambetta, 58.
General labourers, 33.

H.

Hadleigh Colony, 133, 139.
Hazell's Colony, 133, 140.
Hertzka, Dr. 'Freeland', ix.
Holdings, Small, 148. Mr. Mather's scheme of, 149, 150.

I.

Internationalism, 87, 107, 152.
Investor's Review, 64.

L.

Labour-Department, Report of, 3. *Labour Gazette*, 11, 14. Statistics of Unemployment, 50.
Labour-Bureaux, Unemployed according to, 22, 28. Appendix upon Unemployment in, 31. As Clearing-houses, 126 etc.
Labour-Commission, Final Report, 58, 131.
Labour-Colonies, 131, 133. General Conditions for, 136, 143-5. In Germany and Holland, 137, 138.
Lauderdale, Earl of, viii.
Leakage, in Season trades, 2. In general trade, 51. Stoppage of, 128.

M.

Machine-tender, 41. Machinery as cause of Unemployment, 49. Machinery and increased production, 92. Machinery and shorter working-day, 105.
Malthus, Analysis of Trade-depression, ix. On Over-saving, 98.
Market, Expansion of, 36. Money-market, 87.
Mather, Training and Agricultural Colonies, 141. Small Holding's Scheme, 149.
Mill, J. S. Theory of Capital, ix. Increase of retailers, 71. Theory of Saving, 81. Want of commercial confidence, 121, 122.
Moffat, R. S. 'The Economy of Consumption', ix.
Money, Supply of, 115. Scarcity of, 124.
Monopoly, natural and legal, 101.
Mummery, A. F. 'The Physiology of Industry', ix.

N.

Nation as distinguished from Community, 86.

O.

Over-production, 53. True meaning of, 60. Admitted by Commission, 62.
Over-saving, 76, 82, 91.
Over-supply, 64, 66.

P.

Palliatives, 126, etc. Dangers of, 160.
Parsimony, A. Smith's doctrine of, ix.
Poor Law Colonies, 132, 142.
Prices, how they fall, 113-115. Causes of falling prices, 118, 122, 123.
Producing-power, Excess of, 59.
Property, Social, 100.
Public Services, 28, 155.
Public relief-works, 155-158.

R.

Rae, 103.
Relief-works, 155-158.
Rent of land, 100.
Retail-trade, 25. Growth of employment in, 68, 69.

Robertson, J. M. *Fallacy of Saving*, ix.

S.

Samuel, H. 131.
Sauerbeck, Index Numbers, 70, 119.
Saving, Neglect of study, ix. Excess of, 76. Limit of socially useful, 78. Difference between individual and social, 85. Saving of workers, 89. Automatic S. of rich, 90. Increase of legitimate, 104.
Schulze-Gaevernitz, *Social Peace*, 53.
Season-trades, 4, 154.
Schlich, Dr., 147.
Smart, Dr., *Studies in Economics*, 122.
Smith, Adam, Doctrine of Parsimony, ix. Transport of labour, 39. 'Saving is Consuming', 81. Laissez-faire policy, 83.
Speculation, 36.
Strikes as causes of unemployment, 52. Causes of Strikes, 52, 63.
Starnthwaite, Colony, 138-9, 144.
Superannuation, Trade Union, 15, 16.

T.

Taxation, as an economic policy, 102, 103.
Technical Education, 154.
Thrift, Who practice, 89. Uses of, 92, 93.
Trade Union, Returns of Unemployed, 12, 13. Conditions of Unemployed Benefit, 15. Policy of labour-monopoly, 44.
Transferability of labour, 42-44.
Transport, Unemployment in, 26.
Trotson, J. H., 64.
Trusts, American, 64, 101.

U.

Underconsumption, viii, 65. Motives of, 88. Effects on Employment, 93-7.
Underproduction, 60, 97.
Unearned Incomes, 91, 99-101. Taxation of, 99.
Unemployed, Report on, 3, 6, 8, 9.
Unemployment, Illusiveness of, 1. Official signification of, 3. Legitimate use of, 9. Defective statistics of, 11. In unorganised trades, 18, etc. Skilled and unskilled, 20. In 'making' industries, 23. In Distribution, Transport, etc., 26. Does Unemployment grow, 35. Individualist view of, 45, etc. Moral factors in, 46, etc. Machinery as cause, 48. Of Capital and Land, 54. How overproduction produces, 78, 80. Absorption of, 106, 109. Different kinds of, 130. Report on, 137. Mr. Mather's Draft Scheme, 142.

V.

Van Oss, 64.
Von Halle, 64.

W.

Wages, rise of 103, 104.
Walker, Professor Francis, 100.
Wilson, A. J. 64.
Working-day, shortening of, 105-110.

Y.

Yorkshire, Woollen trade, 41.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METHUEN AND COMPANY: LONDON 36 ESSEX STREET W.C.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
GENERAL LITERATURE,	2-19
ANCIENT CITIES,	19
ANTIQUARY'S BOOKS,	19
BEGINNER'S BOOKS,	19
BUSINESS BOOKS,	20
BYZANTINE TEXTS,	20
CHURCHMAN'S BIBLE,	20
CHURCHMAN'S LIBRARY,	21
CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS,	21
COMMERCIAL SERIES,	21
CONNOISSEUR'S LIBRARY,	22
LIBRARY OF DEVOTION,	22
METHUEN'S HALF-CROWN LIBRARY,	23
ILLUSTRATED POCKET LIBRARY OF PLAIN AND COLOURED BOOKS,	23
JUNIOR EXAMINATION SERIES,	24
METHUEN'S JUNIOR SCHOOL-BOOKS,	24
LEADERS OF RELIGION,	25
LITTLE BLUE BOOKS,	25
LITTLE BOOKS ON ART,	25
LITTLE GALLERIES,	26
LITTLE GUIDES,	26
LITTLE LIBRARY,	26
METHUEN'S MINIATURE LIBRARY,	28
OXFORD BIOGRAPHIES,	28
SCHOOL EXAMINATION SERIES,	28
SOCIAL QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY,	29
METHUEN'S STANDARD LIBRARY,	29
TEXTBOOKS OF TECHNOLOGY,	30
HANDBOOKS OF THEOLOGY,	30
WESTMINSTER COMMENTARIES,	31
FICTION,	32-40
METHUEN'S STRAND LIBRARY,	37
BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,	38
NOVELS OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS,	38
METHUEN'S SIXPENNY BOOKS,	39

OCTOBER 1905

A CATALOGUE OF

MESSRS. METHUEN'S PUBLICATIONS

Colonial Editions are published of all Messrs. METHUEN'S Novels issued at a price above *2s. 6d.*, and similar editions are published of some works of General Literature. These are marked in the Catalogue. Colonial editions are only for circulation in the British Colonies and India.

An asterisk denotes that a book is in the Press.

PART I.—GENERAL LITERATURE

THE MOTOR YEAR BOOK FOR 1905. With many Illustrations and Diagrams. *Crown 8vo. 5s. net.*

HEALTH, WEALTH AND WISDOM. *Crown 8vo. 1s. net.*

FELISSA; OR, THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF A KITTEN OF SENTIMENT. With 12 Coloured Plates. *Post 16mo. 2s. 6d. net*

Abbot (Jacob). See Little Blue Books.

***Abbott (J. H. M.),** Author of 'Tommy Cornstalk.' THE OLD COUNTRY: IMPRESSIONS OF AN AUSTRALIAN IN ENGLAND. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Acatos (M. J.). See Junior School Books.

Adams (Frank). JACK SPRATT. With 24 Coloured Pictures. *Super Royal 16mo. 2s.*

Adeney (W. F.), M.A. See Bennett and Adeney.

Æschylus. See Classical Translations.

Æsop. See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Ainsworth (W. Harrison). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

***Aldis (Janet).** MADAME GEOFFRIN, HER SALON, AND HER TIMES. With many Portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Alderson (J. P.). MR. ASQUITH. With Portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Alexander (William), D.D., Archbishop of Armagh. THOUGHTS AND COUNSELS OF MANY YEARS. Selected by J. H. BURN, B.D. *Demy 16mo. 2s. 6d.*

Alken (Henry). THE NATIONAL SPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. With descriptions in English and French. With 51 Coloured Plates. *Royal Folio. Five Guineas net.*

See also Illustrated Pocket Library.

Allen (Jessie). See Little Books on Art.

Allen (J. Romilly), F.S.A. See Antiquary's Books.

Almack (E.). See Little Books on Art.

Amherst (Lady). A SKETCH OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. With many Illustrations, some of which are in Colour. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Anderson (F. M.). THE STORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR CHILDREN. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

***Anderson (J. G.),** B.A., Examiner to London University, the College of Preceptors, and the Welsh Intermediate Board. NOUVELLE GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

*EXERCISES ON NOUVELLE GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Andrewes (Bishop). PRECES PRIVATAE. Edited, with Notes, by F. E. BRIGHTMAN, M.A., of Pusey House, Oxford. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Anglo-Australian. AFTER-GLOW MEMORIES. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Aristophanes. THE FROGS. Translated into English by E. W. HUNTINGFORD, M.A., Professor of Classics in Trinity College, Toronto. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Aristotle. THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by JOHN BURNET, M.A., Professor of Greek at St. Andrews. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Ashton (R.). See Little Blue Books.

***Askham (Richard).** THE LIFE OF WALT WHITMAN. With Portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Atkins (H. G.). See Oxford Biographies.

Atkinson (C. M.). JEREMY BENTHAM. *Demy 8vo. 5s. net.*

Atkinson (T. D.). A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. With over 200 Illustrations by the Author and others. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

*A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Auden (T.), M.A., F.S.A. See Ancient Cities.

Aurelius (Marcus). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Austen (Jane). See Little Library and Methuen's Standard Library.

Aves (Ernest). See Books on Business.

Bacon (Francis). See Little Library and Methuen's Standard Library.

Baden-Powell (R. S. S.), Major-General. THE DOWNFALL OF PREMPEH. A Diary of Life in Ashanti, 1895. With 21 Illustrations and a Map. *Third Edition. Large Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN, 1896. With nearly 100 Illustrations. *Fourth and Cheaper Edition. Large Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Bailey (J. C.), M.A. See Cowper.

Baker (W. G.), M.A. See Junior Examination Series.

Baker (Julian L.), F.I.C., F.C.S. See Books on Business.

Balfour (Graham). THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. *Second Edition. Two Volumes. Demy 8vo. 25s. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Bally (S. E.). See Commercial Series.

Banks (Elizabeth L.). THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A 'NEWSPAPER GIRL.' With a Portrait of the Author and her Dog. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Barham (R. H.). See Little Library.

Baring (The Hon. Maurice). WITH THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA. *Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Baring-Gould (S.). THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. With over 450 Illustrations in the Text, and 12 Photogravure Plates. *Gilt top. Large quarto. 36s.*

THE TRAGEDY OF THE CÆSARS. With numerous Illustrations from Busts, Gems, Cameos, etc. *Fifth Edition. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. With numerous Illustrations and Initial Letters by ARTHUR J. GASKIN. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. Buckram. 6s.*

A BOOK OF BRITTANY. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

OLD ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. With numerous Illustrations by F. D. BEDFORD. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. Buckram. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

THE VICAR OF MORWENSTOW: A Biography. *A new and Revised Edition.* With a Portrait. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

DARTMOOR: A Descriptive and Historical Sketch. With Plans and numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE BOOK OF THE WEST. With numerous Illustrations. *Two volumes.* Vol. I. Devon. *Second Edition.* Vol. II. Cornwall. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.*

A BOOK OF NORTH WALES. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A BOOK OF SOUTH WALES. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

*THE RIVIERA. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

A BOOK OF GHOSTS. With 8 Illustrations by D. Murray Smith. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

OLD COUNTRY LIFE. With 67 Illustrations. *Fifth Edition. Large Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A GARLAND OF COUNTRY SONG: English Folk Songs with their Traditional Melodies. Collected and arranged by S. BARING-GOULD and H. F. SHEPPARD. *Demy 4to. 6s.*

SONGS OF THE WEST: Traditional Ballads and Songs of the West of England, with their Melodies. Collected by S. BARING-GOULD, M.A., and H. F. SHEPPARD, M.A. In 4 Parts. *Parts I., II., III., 2s. 6d. each. Part IV., 4s. In One Volume, Paper Sides, Cloth Back, 10s. net.; Roan, 15s.*

See also The Little Guides and Methuen's Half-Crown Library.

Barker (Aldred F.). See Textbooks of Technology.

Barnes (W. E.), D.D. See Churchman's Bible.

Barnett (Mrs. P. A.). See Little Library.

Baron (R. R. N.), M.A. FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. *Second Edition. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Key, 3s. net.* See also Junior School Books.

Barron (H. M.), M.A., Wadham College, Oxford. TEXTS FOR SERMONS. With a Preface by Canon SCOTT HOLLAND. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Bastable (C. F.), M.A. See Social Questions Series.

Batson (Mrs. Stephen). A BOOK OF THE COUNTRY AND THE GARDEN. Illustrated by F. CARRUTHERS GOULD and A. C. GOULD. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

A CONCISE HANDBOOK OF GARDEN FLOWERS. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Batten (Loring W.), Ph.D., S.T.D., Some time Professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School. THE HEBREW PROPHET. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Beaman (A. Hulme). PONS ASINORUM; OR, A GUIDE TO BRIDGE. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.*

Beard (W. S.). See Junior Examination Series and the Beginner's Books.

Beckford (Peter). THOUGHTS ON HUNTING. Edited by J. OTHO PAGET, and Illustrated by G. H. JALLAND. *Second and Cheaper Edition. Demy 8vo. 6s.*

Beckford (William). See Little Library.

Beeching (H. C.), M.A., Canon of Westminster. See Library of Devotion.

***Begbie (Harold).** MASTER WORKERS. With Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Behmen (Jacob). DIALOGUES ON THE SUPERSENSUAL LIFE. Edited by BERNARD HOLLAND. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Belloc (Hilaire). PARIS. With Maps and Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Bellot (H. H. L.), M.A. THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s. net.*

See also **L. A. A. Jones.**

Bennett (W. H.), M.A. A PRIMER OF THE BIBLE. *Second Edition. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Bennett (W. H.) and Adeney (W. F.). A BIBLICAL INTRODUCTION. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Benson (Archbishop). GOD'S BOARD: Communion Addresses. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Benson (A. C.), M.A. See Oxford Biographies.

Benson (R. M.). THE WAY OF HOLINESS: a Devotional Commentary on the 119th Psalm. *Crown 8vo. 5s.*

Bernard (E. R.), M.A., Canon of Salisbury. THE ENGLISH SUNDAY. *Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Bertouch (Baroness de). THE LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS, O.S.B., THE MONK OF LLANTHONY. With Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Betham-Edwards (M.). HOME LIFE IN FRANCE. With many Illustrations. *Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Bethune-Baker (J. F.), M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. See Handbooks of Theology.

Bidez (M.). See Byzantine Texts.

Biggs (C. R. D.), D.D. See Churchman's Bible.

Bindley (T. Herbert), B.D. THE OECUMENICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE FAITH. With Introductions and Notes. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Binyon (Laurence). THE DEATH OF ADAM, AND OTHER POEMS. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

*WILLIAM BLAKE. In 2 volumes. *Quarto. £1, 1s. each.* Vol. I.

Birnstingl (Ethel). See Little Books on Art.

Blair (Robert). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Blake (William). See Illustrated Pocket Library and Little Library.

Blaxland (B.), M.A. See Library of Devotion.

Bloom (T. Harvey), M.A. SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN. With Illustrations. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.; leather, 4s. 6d. net.*

Blouet (Henri). See The Beginner's Books.

Boardman (T. H.), M.A. See Text Books of Technology.

Bodley (J. E. C). Author of 'France.' THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII. *Demy 8vo. 21s. net.* By Command of the King.

Body (George), D.D. THE SOUL'S PILGRIMAGE: Devotional Readings from his published and unpublished writings. Selected and arranged by J. H. BURN, B.D. F.R.S.E. *Pott 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Bona (Cardinal). See Library of Devotion.

Boon (F. C.). See Commercial Series.

Borrow (George). See Little Library.

Bos (J. Ritzema). AGRICULTURAL ZOOLOGY. Translated by J. R. AINSWORTH DAVIS, M.A. With an Introduction by ELEANOR A. ORMEROD, F.E.S. With 155 Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.*

Botting (C. G.), B.A. EASY GREEK EXERCISES. *Crown 8vo. 2s.* See also Junior Examination Series.

Boulton (E. S.), M.A. GEOMETRY ON MODERN LINES. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

***Boulton (William B.).** THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH: His Life, Times, Work, Sitters, and Friends. With 40 Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. With 49 Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Bowden (E. M.). THE IMITATION OF BUDDHA: Being Quotations from Buddhist Literature for each Day in the Year. *Fifth Edition. Crown 16mo. 2s. 6d.*

Boyle (W.). CHRISTMAS AT THE ZOO. With Verses by W. BOYLE and 24 Coloured Pictures by H. B. NEILSON. *Super Royal 16mo. 2s.*

Brabant (F. G.), M.A. See The Little Guides.

Brodrick (Mary) and Morton (Anderson). A CONCISE HANDBOOK OF EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Brooke (A. S.) M.A. SLINGSBY AND SLINGSBY CASTLE. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Brooks (E. W.). See Byzantine Texts.

Brown (P. H.), Fraser Professor of Ancient (Scottish) History at the University of Edinburgh. SCOTLAND IN THE TIME OF QUEEN MARY. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Browne (Sir Thomas). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Brownell (C. L.). THE HEART OF JAPAN. Illustrated. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.; also Demy 8vo. 6d.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Browning (Robert). See Little Library.

Buckland (Francis T.). CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY. With Illustrations by HARRY B. NEILSON. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Buckton (A. M.). THE BURDEN OF ENGELA: a Ballad-Epic. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

EAGER HEART: A Mystery Play. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. net.*

Budge (E. A. Wallis). THE GODS OF THE EGYPTIANS. With over 100 Coloured Plates and many Illustrations. *Two Volumes. Royal 8vo. £3, 3s. net.*

Bull (Paul), Army Chaplain. GOD AND OUR SOLDIERS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Bulley (Miss). See Social Questions Series.

Bunyan (John). THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Edited, with an Introduction, by C. H. FIRTH, M.A. With 39 Illustrations by R. ANNING BELL. *Cr. 8vo. 6s.* See also Library of Devotion and Methuen's Standard Library.

Burch (G. J.), M.A., F.R.S. A MANUAL OF ELECTRICAL SCIENCE. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s.*

Burgess (Gelett). GOOPS AND HOW TO BE THEM. With numerous Illustrations. *Small 4to. 6s.*

Burke (Edmund). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Burn (A. E.), D.D., Prebendary of Lichfield. See Handbooks of Theology.

Burn (J. H.), B.D. See Library of Devotion.

Burnand (Sir F. C.). RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL. With a Portrait by H. v. HERKOMER. *Crown 8vo. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Burns (Robert), THE POEMS OF. Edited by ANDREW LANG and W. A. CRAIGIE. With Portrait. *Third Edition. Demy 8vo, gilt top. 6s.*

Burnside (W. F.), M.A. OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY FOR USE IN SCHOOLS. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Burton (Alfred). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

***Bussell (F. W.),** D.D., Fellow and Vice-President of Brasenose College, Oxford. CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS: The Bampton Lectures for 1905. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

Butler (Joseph). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Caldecott (Alfred), D.D. See Handbooks of Theology.

Calderwood (D. S.), Headmaster of the Normal School, Edinburgh. TEST CARDS IN EUCLID AND ALGEBRA. In three packets of 40, with Answers. *1s.* each. Or in three Books, price *2d.*, *2d.*, and *3d.*

Cambridge (Ada) [Mrs. Cross]. THIRTY YEARS IN AUSTRALIA. *Demy 8vo 7s. 6d.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Canning (George). See Little Library.

Capey (E. F. H.). See Oxford Biographies.

Careless (John). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Carlyle (Thomas). THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Edited by C. R. L. FLETCHER, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. *Three Volumes. Crown 8vo. 18s.*

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF OLIVER CROMWELL. With an Introduction by C. H. FIRTH, M.A., and Notes and Appendices by Mrs. S. C. LOMAS. *Three Volumes. Demy 8vo. 18s. net.*

Carlyle (R. M. and A. J.), M.A. See Leaders of Religion.

***Carpenter (Margaret).** THE CHILD IN ART. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Chamberlin (Wilbur B.). ORDERED TO CHINA. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Channer (C. C.) and Roberts (M. E.). LACE-MAKING IN THE MIDLANDS, PAST AND PRESENT. With 16 full-page Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Chatterton (Thomas). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Chesterfield (Lord), THE LETTERS OF, TO HIS SON. Edited, with an Introduction by C. STRACHEY, and Notes by A. CALTHROP. *Two Volumes. Cr. 8vo. 12s.*

***Chesterton (G. K.).** DICKENS. With Portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Christian (F. W.) THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. With many Illustrations and Maps. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

Cicero. See Classical Translations.

Clarke (F. A.), M.A. See Leaders of Religion.

Cleather (A. L.) and Crump (B.). RICHARD WAGNER'S MUSIC DRAMAS: Interpretations, embodying Wagner's own explanations. *In Four Volumes. Fcap 8vo. 2s. 6d. each.*
VOL. I.—THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG.
VOL. II.—PARSIFAL, LOHENGRIN, and THE HOLY GRAIL.
VOL. III.—TRISTAN AND ISOLDE.

Clinch (G.) See The Little Guides.

Clough (W. T.), See Junior School Books.

Coast (W. G), B.A. EXAMINATION PAPERS IN VERGIL. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

Cobb (T.). See Little Blue Books.

***Cobb (W. F.),** M.A. THE BOOK OF PSALMS: with a Commentary. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Coleridge (S. T.), SELECTIONS FROM. Edited by ARTHUR SYMONS. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Collins (W. E.), M.A. See Churchman's Library.

Colonna. HYPNEROTOMACHIA POLIPHILI UBI HUMANA OMNIA NON NISI SOMNIUM ESSE DOCET ATQUE OBITER PLURIMA SCITU SANE QUAM DIGNA COMMEMORAT. An edition limited to 350 copies on handmade paper. *Folio. Three Guineas net.*

Combe (William). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Cook (A. M.), M.A. See E. C. Marchant.

Cooke-Taylor (R. W.). See Social Questions Series.

Corelli (Marie). THE PASSING OF THE GREAT QUEEN: A Tribute to the Noble Life of Victoria Regina. *Small 4to.* 1s.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING. *Sm. 4to.* 1s.

Corkran (Alice). See Little Books on Art.

Cotes (Rosemary). DANTE'S GARDEN. With a Frontispiece. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo.* 2s. 6d.; *leather*, 3s. 6d. *net.*

BIBLE FLOWERS. With a Frontispiece and Plan. *Fcap. 8vo.* 2s. 6d. *net.*

Cowley (Abraham). See Little Library.

***Cowper (William),** THE POEMS OF. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by J. C. BAILEY, M.A. With Illustrations, including two unpublished designs by WILLIAM BLAKE. *Two Volumes. Demy 8vo* 10s. 6d. *net.*

Cox (J. Charles), LL.D., F.S.A. See Little Guides, The Antiquary's Books, and Ancient Cities.

Cox (Harold), B.A. See Social Questions Series.

Crabbe (George). See Little Library.

Craigie (W. A.). A PRIMER OF BURNS. *Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Craik (Mrs.). See Little Library.

Crashaw (Richard). See Little Library.

Crawford (F. G.). See Mary C. Danson.

Crouch (W.). BRYAN KING. With a Portrait. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d. *net.*

Cruikshank (G.) THE LOVING BALLAD OF LORD BATEMAN. With 11 Plates. *Crown 16mo.* 1s. 6d. *net.*

From the edition published by C. Tilt, 1811.

Crump (B.). See A. L. Cleather.

Cunliffe (F. H. E.), Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. THE HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR. With many Illustrations, Plans, and Portraits. *In 2 vols. Quarto.* 15s. *each.*

Cutts (E. L.), D.D. See Leaders of Religion.

Daniell (G. W.), M.A. See Leaders of Religion.

Danson (Mary C.) and Crawford (F. G.). FATHERS IN THE FAITH. *Small 8vo* 1s. 6d.

Dante. LA COMMEDIA DI DANTE. The Italian Text edited by PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A., D.Litt. *Crown 8vo.* 6s.

***THE PURGATORIO OF DANTE.** Translated into Spenserian Prose by C. GORDON WRIGHT. With the Italian text. *Fcap. 8vo.* 2s. 6d. *net.*

See also Paget Toynbee and Little Library.

Darley (George). See Little Library.

***D'Arcy (R. F.)**, M.A. A NEW TRIGONOMETRY FOR BEGINNERS. *Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Davenport (Cyril). See Connoisseur's Library and Little Books on Art.

***Davis (H. W. C.)**, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Author of 'Charlemagne.' ENGLAND UNDER THE NORMANS AND ANGEVINS: 1066-1072. With Maps and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo.* 10s. 6d. *net.*

Dawson (A. J.). MOROCCO. Being a bundle of jottings, notes, impressions, tales, and tributes. With many Illustrations. *Demy 8vo.* 10s. 6d. *net.*

Deane (A. C.). See Little Library.

Delbos (Leon). THE METRIC SYSTEM. *Crown 8vo.* 2s.

Demosthenes. THE OLYNTHIACS AND PHILIPPICS. Translated upon a new principle by OTHO HOLLAND. *Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Demosthenes. AGAINST CONON AND CALLICLES. Edited with Notes and Vocabulary, by F. DARWIN SWIFT, M.A. *Fcap. 8vo.* 2s.

Dickens (Charles). See Little Library and Illustrated Pocket Library.

Dickinson (Emily). POEMS. First Series. *Crown 8vo.* 4s. 6d. *net.*

Dickinson (G. L.), M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. THE GREEK VIEW OF LIFE. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Dickson (H. N.), F.R.S.E., F.R.Met. Soc. METEOROLOGY. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Dilke (Lady). See Social Questions Series.

Dillon (Edward). See Connoisseur's Library.

Ditchfield (P. H.), M.A., F.S.A. THE STORY OF OUR ENGLISH TOWNS. With an Introduction by AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo.* 6s.

OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS: Extant at the Present Time. *Crown 8vo.* 6s. See also Methuen's Half-crown Library.

Dixon (W. M.), M.A. A PRIMER OF TENNYSON. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH POETRY FROM BLAKE TO BROWNING. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo.* 2s. 6d.

Dole (N. H.). FAMOUS COMPOSERS. With Portraits. *Two Volumes. Demy 8vo.* 12s. *net.*

Doney (May). SONGS OF THE REAL. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d. *net.*

A volume of poems.

Douglas (James). THE MAN IN THE PULPIT. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Dowden (J.), D.D., Lord Bishop of Edinburgh. See Churchman's Library.

Drage (G.) See Books on Business.

Driver (S. R.), D.D., D.C.L., Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford. SERMONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE OLD TESTAMENT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.* See also Westminster Commentaries.

Dryhurst (A. R.). See Little Books on Art.

Duguid (Charles). See Books on Business.

Duncan (S. J.) (Mrs. COTES), Author of 'A Voyage of Consolation.' ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LATCH. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Dunn (J. T.), D.Sc., **and Mundella (V. A.).** GENERAL ELEMENTARY SCIENCE. With 114 Illustrations. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Dunstan (A. E.), B.Sc. See Junior School Books.

Durham (The Earl of). A REPORT ON CANADA. With an Introductory Note. *Demy 8vo. 4s. 6d. net.*

Dutt (W. A.). A POPULAR GUIDE TO NORFOLK. *Medium 8vo. 6d. net.*

THE NORFOLK BROADS. With coloured and other Illustrations by FRANK SOUTHGATE. *Large Demy 8vo. 6s.* See also The Little Guides.

Earle (John), Bishop of Salisbury. MICRO-COSMOGRAPHIE, OR A PIECE OF THE WORLD DISCOVERED; IN ESSAYES AND CHARACTERS. *Post 16mo. 2s net.*

Edmonds, (Major J. E.), R.E.; D.A.Q.-M.G. See W. Birkbeck Wood.

Edwards (Clement). See Social Questions Series.

Edwards (W. Douglas). See Commercial Series.

Egan (Pierce). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

***Egerton (H. E.),** M.A. A HISTORY OF BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY. New and Cheaper Issue. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Ellaby (C. G.). See The Little Guides.

Ellerton (F. G.). See S. J. Stone.

Ellwood (Thomas), THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF. Edited by C. G. CRUMP, M.A. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Engel (E.). A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE: From its Beginning to Tennyson. Translated from the German. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Erasmus. A Book called in Latin ENCHIRIDION MILITIS CHRISTIANI, and in English the Manual of the Christian Knight, replenished with most wholesome precepts, made by the famous clerk Erasmus of Roterdame, to the which is added a new and marvellous profitable preface.
From the edition printed by Wynken de Worde for John Byddell, 1533. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Fairbrother (W. H.), M.A. THE PHILOSOPHY OF T. H. GREEN. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Farrer (Reginald). THE GARDEN OF ASIA. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Ferrier (Susan). See Little Library.

Fidler (T. Claxton), M.Inst. C.E. See Books on Business.

Fielding (Henry). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Finn (S. W.), M.A. See Junior Examination Series.

Firth (C. H.), M.A. CROMWELL'S ARMY: A History of the English Soldier during the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Fisher (G. W.), M.A. ANNALS OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL. With numerous Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

FitzGerald (Edward). THE RUBÁIYÁT OF OMAR KHAYYÁM. Printed from the Fifth and last Edition. With a Commentary by Mrs. STEPHEN BATSON, and a Biography of Omar by E. D. ROSS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.* See also Miniature Library.

Flecker (W. H.), M.A., D.C.L., Headmaster of the Dean Close School, Cheltenham. THE STUDENT'S PRAYER BOOK. Part I. MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER AND LITANY. With an Introduction and Notes. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Flux (A. W.), M.A., William Dow Professor of Political Economy in M'Gill University, Montreal. ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Fortescue (Mrs. G.) See Little Books on Art.

Fraser (David). A MODERN CAMPAIGN; OR, WAR AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE FAR EAST. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Fraser (J. F.). ROUND THE WORLD ON A WHEEL. With 100 Illustrations. *Fourth Edition Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

French (W.), M.A. See Textbooks of Technology.

Freudenreich (Ed. von). DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY. A Short Manual for the Use of Students. Translated by J. R. AINSWORTH DAVIS, M.A. *Second Edition Revised. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Fulford (H. W.), M.A. See Churchman's Bible.

C. G., and F. C. G. JOHN BULL'S ADVENTURES IN THE FISCAL WONDERLAND. By CHARLES GEAKE. With 46 Illustrations by F. CARRUTHERS GOULD. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. net.*

Gallichan (W. M.). See The Little Guides.

Gambado (Geoffrey, Esq.). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Gaskell (Mrs.). See Little Library.

Gasquet, the Right Rev. Abbot, O.S.B. See Antiquary's Books.

George (H. B.), M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford. BATTLES OF ENGLISH HISTORY. With numerous Plans. *Fourth Edition.* Revised, with a new Chapter including the South African War. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Gibbins (H. de B.), Litt.D., M.A. INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND: HISTORICAL OUTLINES. With 5 Maps. *Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

A COMPANION GERMAN GRAMMAR. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. *Tenth Edition.* Revised. With Maps and Plans. *Crown 8vo. 3s.*

ENGLISH SOCIAL REFORMERS. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

See also Commercial Series and Social Questions Series.

Gibbon (Edward). THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. A New Edition, edited with Notes, Appendices, and Maps, by J. B. BURY, M.A., Litt.D., Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge. *In Seven Volumes. Demy 8vo. Gilt top, 8s. 6d. each. Also, Crown 8vo. 6s. each.*

MEMOIRS OF MY LIFE AND WRITINGS. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by G. BIRKBECK HILL, LL.D. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Methuen's Standard Library.

Gibson (E. C. S.), D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester. See Westminster Commentaries, Handbooks of Theology, and Oxford Biographies.

Gilbert (A. R.). See Little Books on Art.

Godfrey (Elizabeth). A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Godley (A. D.), M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. LYRA FRIVOLA. *Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

VERSES TO ORDER. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

SECOND STRINGS. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s.* 6d.

Goldsmith (Oliver). THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. With 24 Coloured Plates by T. ROWLANDSON. *Royal 8vo. One Guinea net.*

Reprinted from the edition of 1817. Also *Fcap. 32mo.* With 10 Plates in Photogravure by Tony Johannot. *Leather, 2s. 6d. net.* See also Illustrated Pocket Library and Methuen's Standard Library.

Goodrich-Freer (A.). IN A SYRIAN SADDLE. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Goudge (H. L.), M.A., Principal of Wells Theological College. See Westminster Commentaries.

Graham (P. Anderson). See Social Questions Series.

Granger (F. S.), M.A., Litt.D. PSYCHOLOGY. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

THE SOUL OF A CHRISTIAN. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Gray (E. M'Queen). GERMAN PASSAGES FOR UNSEEN TRANSLATION. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Gray (P. L.), B.Sc. THE PRINCIPLES OF MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY: an Elementary Text-Book. With 181 Diagrams. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Green (G. Buckland), M.A., Assistant Master at Edinburgh Academy, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon. NOTES ON GREEK AND LATIN SYNTAX. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Green (E. T.), M.A. See Churchman's Library.

Greenidge (A. H. J.), M.A. A HISTORY OF ROME: During the Later Republic and the Early Principate. *In Six Volumes. Demy 8vo.* Vol. I. (133-104 B.C.). *10s. 6d. net.*

Greenwell (Dora). See Miniature Library.

Gregory (R. A.) THE VAULT OF HEAVEN. A Popular Introduction to Astronomy. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Gregory (Miss E. C.). See Library of Devotion.

Greville Minor. A MODERN JOURNAL. Edited by J. A. SPENDER. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Grinling (C. H.). A HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, 1845-95. With Illustrations. Revised, with an additional chapter. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

Grubb (H. C.). See Textbooks of Technology.

Guiney (Louisa I.). HURRELL FROUDE: Memoranda and Comments. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

***Gwynn (M. L.).** A BIRTHDAY BOOK. New and cheaper issue. *Royal 8vo. 5s. net.*

Hackett (John), B.D. A HISTORY OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CYPRUS. With Maps and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 15s. net.*

Haddon (A. C.), Sc.D., F.R.S. HEAD-HUNTERS, BLACK, WHITE, AND BROWN. With many Illustrations and a Map. *Demy 8vo. 15s.*

Hadfield (R. A.). See Social Questions Series.

Hall (R. N.) and Neal (W. G.). THE ANCIENT RUINS OF RHODESIA. With numerous Illustrations. *Second Edition, revised. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Hall (R. N.). GREAT ZIMBABWE. With numerous Plans and Illustrations. *Royal 8vo. 21s. net.*

Hamilton (F. J.), D.D. See Byzantine Texts.

Hammond (J. L.). CHARLES JAMES FOX: A Biographical Study. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

Hannay (D.). A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ROYAL NAVY, FROM EARLY TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. Illustrated. *Two Volumes. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.* Vol. I. 1200-1688.

Hannay (James O.), M.A. THE SPIRIT AND ORIGIN OF CHRISTIAN MONASTICISM. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE WISDOM OF THE DESERT. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Hare, (A. T.), M.A. THE CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE INDUCTION COILS. With numerous Diagrams. *Demy 8vo. 6s.*

Harrison (Clifford). READING AND READERS. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Hawthorne (Nathaniel). See Little Library.

Heath (Frank R.). See The Little Guides.

Heath (Dudley). See Connoisseur's Library.

Hello (Ernest). STUDIES IN SAINTSHIP. Translated from the French by V. M. CRAWFORD. *Fcap 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

***Henderson (B. W.)**, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. THE LIFE AND PRINCIPATE OF THE EMPEROR NERO. With Illustrations. *New and cheaper issue. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Henderson (T. F.). See Little Library and Oxford Biographies.

Henley (W. E.). See Methuen's Half-Crown Library.

Henley (W. E.) and Whibley (C.). See Methuen's Half-Crown Library.

Henson (H. H.), B.D., Canon of Westminster. APOSTOLIC CHRISTIANITY: As Illustrated by the Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

LIGHT AND LEAVEN: HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SERMONS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

DISCIPLINE AND LAW. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Herbert (George). See Library of Devotion.

Herbert of Cherbury (Lord). See Miniature Library.

Hewins (W. A. S.), B.A. ENGLISH TRADE AND FINANCE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Hewitt (Ethel M.) A GOLDEN DIAL. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Heywood (W.). PALIO AND PONTE: A Book of Tuscan Games. Illustrated. *Royal 8vo. 21s net.*

Hilbert (T.). See Little Blue Books.

Hill (Clare). See Textbooks of Technology.

Hill (Henry), B.A., Headmaster of the Boy's High School, Worcester, Cape Colony. A SOUTH AFRICAN ARITHMETIC. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Hillegas (Howard C.). WITH THE BOER FORCES. With 24 Illustrations. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Hobhouse (Emily). THE BRUNT OF THE WAR. With Map and Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Hobhouse (L. T.), Fellow of C.C.C., Oxford. THE THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Hobson (J. A.), M.A. INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A Study of Economic Principles. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.* See also Social Questions Series.

Hodgkin (T.), D.C.L. See Leaders of Religion.

Hodgson (Mrs. A. W.). HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN. *Post 8vo. 6s.*

Hogg (Thomas Jefferson). SHELLEY AT OXFORD. With an Introduction by R. A. STREATFEILD. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. net.*

Holden-Stone (G. de). See Books on Business.

Holdich (Sir T. H.), K.C.I.E. THE INDIAN BORDERLAND: being a Personal Record of Twenty Years. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Holdsworth (W. S.), M.A. A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW. *In Two Volumes. Vol. I. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

***Holt (Emily)**. THE SECRET OF POPULARITY. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Holyoake (G. J.). See Social Questions Series.

Hone (Nathaniel J.). See Antiquary's Books.

Hoppner. See Little Galleries.

Horace. See Classical Translations.

Horsburgh (E. L. S.), M.A. WATERLOO: A Narrative and Criticism. With Plans. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.* See also Oxford Biographies.

Horth (A.C.). See Textbooks of Technology.

Horton (R. F.), D.D. See Leaders of Religion.

Hosie (Alexander). MANCHURIA. With Illustrations and a Map. *Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

How (F. D.). SIX GREAT SCHOOLMASTERS. With Portraits and Illustrations. *Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Howell (G.). See Social Questions Series.

Hudson (Robert). MEMORIALS OF A WARWICKSHIRE VILLAGE. With many Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 15s. net.*

Hughes (C. E.). THE PRAISE OF SHAKESPEARE. An English Anthology. With a Preface by SIDNEY LEE. *Demy 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Hughes (Thomas). TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS. With an Introduction and Notes by VERNON RENDALL. *Leather. Royal 32mo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Hutchinson (Horace G.). THE NEW FOREST. Illustrated in colour with 50 Pictures by WALTER TYNDALE and 4 by Miss LUCY KEMP WELCH. *Large Demy 8vo. 21s. net.*

Hutton (A. W.), M.A. See Leaders of Religion.

Hutton (Edward), THE CITIES OF UMBRIA. With many Illustrations, of which 20 are in Colour, by A. PISA. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

ENGLISH LOVE POEMS. Edited with an Introduction. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Hutton (R. H.). See Leaders of Religion.

Hutton (W. H.), M.A. THE LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE. With Portraits. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.* See also Leaders of Religion.

Hyett (F. A.). A SHORT HISTORY OF FLORENCE. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Ibsen (Henrik). BRAND. A Drama. Translated by WILLIAM WILSON. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Inge (W. R.), M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College, Oxford. CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. The Bampton Lectures for 1899. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.* See also Library of Devotion.

Innes (A. D.), M.A. A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA. With Maps and Plans. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

*ENGLAND UNDER THE TUDORS. With Maps. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

***Jackson (C. E.),** B.A., Science Master at Bradford Grammar School. EXAMPLES IN PHYSICS. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Jackson (S.), M.A. See Commercial Series.

Jackson (F. Hamilton). See The Little Guides.

Jacob (F.), M.A. See Junior Examination Series.

Jeans (J. Stephen). See Social Questions Series and Business Books.

Jeffreys (D. Gwyn). DOLLY'S THEATRICALS. Described and Illustrated with 24 Coloured Pictures. *Super Royal 16mo. 2s. 6d.*

Jenks (E.), M.A., Reader of Law in the University of Oxford. ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Jenner (Mrs. H.). See Little Books on Art.

Jessopp (Augustus), D.D. See Leaders of Religion.

Jevons (F. B.), M.A., Litt.D., Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham. See Churchman's Library and Handbooks of Theology.

Johnson (Mrs. Barham). WILLIAM BODHAM DONNE AND HIS FRIENDS. With Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Johnston (Sir H. H.), K.C.B. BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. With nearly 200 Illustrations and Six Maps. *Second Edition. Crown 4to. 18s. net.*

*Jones (E. Crompton). POEMS OF THE INNER LIFE. Selected by. *Eleventh Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Jones (H.). See Commercial Series.

Jones (L. A. Atherley), K.C., M.P., and **Bellot (Hugh H. L.).** THE MINERS' GUIDE TO THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACTS. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Jonson (Ben). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Julian (Lady) of Norwich. REVELATIONS OF DIVINE LOVE. Edited by GRACE WARRACK. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Juvenal. See Classical Translations.

Kaufmann (M.). See Social Questions Series.

Keating (J. F.), D.D. THE AGAPE AND THE EUCHARIST. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Keats (John). THE POEMS OF. Edited with Introduction and Notes by E. de Selincourt, M.A. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.* See also Little Library and Methuen's Universal Library.

Keble (John). THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. With an Introduction and Notes by W. Lock, D.D., Warden of Keble College. Illustrated by R. ANNING BELL. *Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.; padded morocco, 5s.* See also Library of Devotion.

Kempis (Thomas A). THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. With an Introduction by DEAN FARRAR. Illustrated by C. M. GERE. *Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.; padded morocco, 5s.* See also Library of Devotion and Methuen's Standard Library.

Also Translated by C. BIGG, D.D. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Kennedy (Bart.). THE GREEN SPHINX. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Kennedy (James Houghton), D.D., Assistant Lecturer in Divinity in the University of Dublin. ST. PAUL'S SECOND AND THIRD EPISTLES TO THE CORINTHIANS. With Introduction, Dissertations and Notes. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Kestell (J. D.). THROUGH SHOT AND FLAME: Being the Adventures and Experiences of J. D. KESTELL, Chaplain to General Christian de Wet. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Kimmins (C. W.), M.A. THE CHEMISTRY OF LIFE AND HEALTH. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Kinglake (A. W.). See Little Library.

Kipling (Rudyard). BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS. *73rd Thousand. Crown 8vo. Twenty-first Edition. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

THE SEVEN SEAS. *62nd Thousand. Tenth Edition. Crown 8vo, gilt top, 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

THE FIVE NATIONS. *41st Thousand. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES. *Sixteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. Buckram. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Knowling (R. J.), M.A., Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King's College, London. See Westminster Commentaries.

Lamb (Charles and **Mary)**, THE WORKS OF. Edited by E. V. LUCAS. With Numerous Illustrations. *In Seven Volumes. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.*

THE LIFE OF. See E. V. Lucas.

THE ESSAYS OF ELIA. With over 100 Illustrations by A. GARTH JONES, and an Introduction by E. V. LUCAS. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HEARTS: An 1805 Book for Children. Illustrated by WILLIAM MULREADY. A new edition, in facsimile, edited by E. V. LUCAS. *1s. 6d.* See also Little Library.

Lambert (F. A. H.). See The Little Guides.

Lambros (Professor). See Byzantine Texts.

Lane-Poole (Stanley). A HISTORY OF EGYPT IN THE MIDDLE AGES. Fully Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Langbridge (F.) M.A. BALLADS OF THE BRAVE: Poems of Chivalry, Enterprise, Courage, and Constancy. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Law (William). See Library of Devotion.

Leach (Henry). THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. A Biography. With 12 Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Lee (Captain L. Melville). A HISTORY OF POLICE IN ENGLAND. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Leigh (Percival). THE COMIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Embellished with upwards of 50 characteristic Illustrations by JOHN LEECH. *Post 16mo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Lewes (V. B.), M.A. AIR AND WATER. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Lisle (Fortunée de). See Little Books on Art.

Littlehales (H.). See Antiquary's Books.

Lock (Walter), D.D., Warden of Keble College. ST. PAUL, THE MASTER-BUILDER. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

*THE BIBLE AND CHRISTIAN LIFE: BEING ADDRESSES AND SERMONS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Leaders of Religion and Library of Devotion.

Locke (John). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Locker (F.). See Little Library.

Longfellow (H. W.) See Little Library.

Lorimer (George Horace). LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON. *Thirteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

OLD GORGON GRAHAM. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Lover (Samuel). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

E. V. L. and **C. L. G.** ENGLAND DAY BY DAY: Or, The Englishman's Handbook to Efficiency. Illustrated by GEORGE MORROW. *Fourth Edition. Fcap. 4to 1s. net.*

A burlesque Year-Book and Almanac.

Lucas (E. V.). THE LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB. With numerous Portraits and Illustrations. *Two Vols. Demy 8vo. 21s. net.*

A WANDERER IN HOLLAND. With many Illustrations, of which 20 are in Colour by HERBERT MARSHALL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Lucian. See Classical Translations.

Lyde (L. W.), M.A. See Commercial Series.

Lydon (Noel S.). See Junior School Books.

Lyttelton (Hon. Mrs. A.). WOMEN AND THEIR WORK. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

M. M. HOW TO DRESS AND WHAT TO WEAR. *Crown 8vo. 1s. net.*

Macaulay (Lord). CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Edited by F. C. MONTAGUE, M.A. *Three Volumes. Crown 8vo. 18s.*

The only edition of this book completely annotated.

M'Allen (J. E. B.), M.A. See Commercial Series.

MacCulloch (J. A.). See Churchman's Library.

***MacCunn (Florence)**. MARY STUART. With over 60 Illustrations, including a Frontispiece in Photogravure. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published. See also Leaders of Religion.

McDermott (E. R.). See Books on Business.

M'Dowall (A. S.). See Oxford Biographies.

Mackay (A. M.). See Churchman's Library.

Magnus (Laurie), M.A. A PRIMER OF WORDSWORTH. *Crown 8vo 2s. 6d.*

Mahaffy (J. P.), Litt.D. A HISTORY OF THE EGYPT OF THE PTOLEMIES. Fully Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Maitland (F. W.), LL.D., Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge. CANON LAW IN ENGLAND. *Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Malden (H. E.), M.A. ENGLISH RECORDS. A Companion to the History of England. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

THE ENGLISH CITIZEN: HIS RIGHTS AND DUTIES. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

*A SCHOOL HISTORY OF SURREY. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Marchant (E. C.), M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge. A GREEK ANTHOLOGY. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Marchant (C. E), M.A., and **Cook (A. M.)**, M.A. PASSAGES FOR UNSEEN TRANSLATION. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Marlowe (Christopher). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Marr (J. E.), F.R.S., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SCENERY. *Second Edition.* Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Marvell (Andrew). See Little Library.

Masefield (J. E.) SEA LIFE IN NELSON'S TIME. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Maskell (A.) See Connoisseur's Library.

Mason (A. J.), D.D. See Leaders of Religion.

Massee (George). THE EVOLUTION OF PLANT LIFE: Lower Forms. With Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Masterman (C. F. G.), M.A. TENNYSON AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

***Matheson (Hon. E. F.).** COUNSELS OF LIFE. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

A volume of Selections in Prose and Verse.

May (Phil). THE PHIL MAY ALBUM. *Second Edition. 4to. 1s. net.*

Mellows (Emma S.). A SHORT STORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

***Methuen (A. M. S.).** THE TRAGEDY OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Cr. 8vo. 2s. net.*

A revised and enlarged edition of the author's 'Peace or War in South Africa.'

ENGLAND'S RUIN: DISCUSSED IN SIXTEEN LETTERS TO THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. *Crown 8vo. 3d. net.*

Michell (E. B). THE ART AND PRACTICE OF HAWKING. With 3 Photogravures by G. E. LODGE, and other Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

Millais (J. G.). THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, President of the Royal Academy. With many Illustrations, of which 2 are in Photogravure. *New Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Millais (Sir John Everett). See Little Galleries.

Millis (C. T.), M.I.M.E. See Textbooks of Technology.

Milne (J. G.), M.A. A HISTORY OF ROMAN EGYPT. Fully Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

***Milton, John,** THE POEMS OF, BOTH ENGLISH AND LATIN, Compos'd at several times. Printed by his true Copies.

The Songs were set in Musick by Mr. HENRY LAWES, Gentleman of the Kings Chappel, and one of His Majesties Private Musick.

Printed and publish'd according to Order.

Printed by RUTH RAWORTH for HUMPHREY MOSELBY, and are to be sold at the signe of the Princes Armes in Pauls Churchyard, 1645.

***A MILTON DAY BOOK.** Edited by R. F. TOWNDROW. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

See also Little Library and Methuen's Standard Library.

Mitchell (P. Chalmers), M.A. OUTLINES OF BIOLOGY. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

***Mitton (G. E.).** JANE AUSTEN AND HER ENGLAND. With many Portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

'Moil (A.).' See Books on Business.

Moir (D. M.). See Little Library.

***Money (L. G. Chiozza).** WEALTH AND POVERTY. *Demy 8vo. 5s. net.*

Moore (H. E.). See Social Questions Series.

Moran (Clarence G.). See Books on Business.

More (Sir Thomas). See Methuen's Standard Library.

Morfill (W. R.), Oriel College, Oxford. A HISTORY OF RUSSIA FROM PETER THE GREAT TO ALEXANDER II. With Maps and Plans. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Morich (R. J.), late of Clifton College. See School Examination Series.

***Morris (J.)** THE MAKERS OF JAPAN. With many portraits and Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Morris (J. E.). See The Little Guides.

Morton (Miss Anderson). See Miss Brodrick.

Moule (H. C. G.), D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. See Leaders of Religion.

Muir (M. M. Pattison), M.A. THE CHEMISTRY OF FIRE. The Elementary Principles of Chemistry. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Mundella (V. A.), M.A. See J. T. Dunn.

Munro (R.), LL.D. See Antiquary's Books.

Naval Officer (A). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Neal (W. G.). See R. N. Hall.

Newman (J. H.) and others. See Library of Devotion.

Nichols (J. B. B.). See Little Library.

Nicklin (T.), M.A. EXAMINATION PAPERS IN THUCYDIDES. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

Nimrod. See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Northcote (James), R.A. THE CONVERSATIONS OF JAMES NORTHCOTE, R.A., AND JAMES WARD. Edited by ERNEST FLETCHER. With many Portraits. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

Norway (A. H.), Author of 'Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall.' NAPLES. With 25 Coloured Illustrations by MAURICE GREIFFENHAGEN. A New Edition. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Novalis. THE DISCIPLES AT SAÏS AND OTHER FRAGMENTS. Edited by Miss UNA BIRCH. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Oliphant (Mrs.). See Leaders of Religion.

Oman (C. W. C.), M.A., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford. A HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR. Vol. II.: The Middle Ages, from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Ottley (R. L.), D.D. See Handbooks of Theology and Leaders of Religion.

Owen (Douglas). See Books on Business.

Oxford (M. N.), of Guy's Hospital. A HANDBOOK OF NURSING. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Pakes (W. C. C.). THE SCIENCE OF HYGIENE. With numerous Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 15s.*

Palmer (Frederick). WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA. With many Illustrations. *Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Parker (Gilbert). A LOVER'S DIARY: SONGS IN SEQUENCE. *Fcap. 8vo. 5s.*

Parkinson (John). PARADISI IN SOLE PARADISUS TERRISTRIS, OR A GARDEN OF ALL SORTS OF PLEASANT FLOWERS. *Folio. £4, 4s. net.*

Parmenter (John). HELIO-TROPES, OR NEW POSIES FOR SUNDIALS, 1625. Edited by PERCIVAL LANDON. *Quarto. 3s. 6d. net.*

Parmentier (Prof. Léon). See Byzantine Texts.

Pascal. See Library of Devotion.

***Paston (George).** SOCIAL CARICATURES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. *Imperial Quarto. £2, 12s. 6d. net.* See also Little Books on Art and Illustrated Pocket Library.

Paterson (W. R.) (Benjamin Swift). LIFE'S QUESTIONINGS. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Patterson (A. H.). NOTES OF AN EAST COAST NATURALIST. Illustrated in Colour by F. SOUTHGATE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

*NATURE NOTES IN EASTERN NORFOLK. A series of observations on the Birds, Fishes, Mammals, Reptiles, and stalk-eyed Crustaceans found in that neighbourhood, with a list of the species. With 12 Illustrations in colour, by FRANK SOUTHGATE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Peacock (N.). See Little Books on Art.

Pearce (E. H.), M.A. ANNALS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. With many Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Peel (Sidney), late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Licensing Laws. PRACTICAL LICENSING REFORM. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Peters (J. P.), D.D. See Churchman's Library.

Petrie (W. M. Flinders), D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Egyptology at University College. A HISTORY OF EGYPT, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. Fully Illustrated. *In six volumes. Crown 8vo. 6s. each.*

VOL. I. PREHISTORIC TIMES TO XVITH DYNASTY. *Fifth Edition.*

VOL. II. THE XVIITH AND XVIIITH DYNASTIES. *Fourth Edition.*

VOL. III. XIXTH TO XXXTH DYNASTIES.

VOL. IV. THE EGYPT OF THE PTOLEMIES. J. P. MAHAFFY, Litt.D.

VOL. V. ROMAN EGYPT. J. G. MILNE, M.A.

VOL. VI. EGYPT IN THE MIDDLE AGES. STANLEY LANE-POOLE, M.A.

RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE IN ANCIENT EGYPT. Fully Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

SYRIA AND EGYPT, FROM THE TELL EL AMARNA TABLETS. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

EGYPTIAN TALES. Illustrated by TRISTRAM ELLIS. *In Two Volumes. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.*

EGYPTIAN DECORATIVE ART. With 120 Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Phillips (W. A.). See Oxford Biographies.

Philipotts (Eden). MY DEVON YEAR. With 38 Illustrations by J. LEY PETHYBRIDGE. *Second and Cheaper Edition. Large Crown 8vo. 6s.*

*UP ALONG AND DOWN ALONG. Illustrated by CLAUDE SHEPPERSON. *Crown 8vo. 5s. net.*
A volume of poems.

Pienaar (Philip). WITH STEYN AND DE WET. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

***Plarr (Victor)** and **Walton (F. W.).** A SCHOOL HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Plautus. THE CAPTIVI. Edited, with an Introduction, Textual Notes, and a Commentary, by W. M. LINDSAY, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Plowden-Wardlaw (J. T.), B.A., King's College, Cambridge. See School Examination Series.

Pocock (Roger). A FRONTIERSMAN. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Podmore (Frank). MODERN SPIRITUALISM. *Two Volumes. Demy 8vo. 21s. net.*
A History and a Criticism.

Poer (J. Patrick Le). A MODERN LEGIONARY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Pollard (Alice). See Little Books on Art.

Pollard (A. W.). OLD PICTURE BOOKS. With many Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Pollard (Eliza F.). See Little Books on Art.

Pollock (David), M.I.N.A. See Books on Business.

***Pcnd (C. F.)** A MONTAIGNE DAY-BOOK. Edited by. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Potter (M. C.), M.A., F.L.S. A TEXT-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL BOTANY. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.*

Potter Boy (An Old). WHEN I WAS A CHILD. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Pradeau (G.). A KEY TO THE TIME ALLUSIONS IN THE DIVINE COMEDY. With a Dial. *Small quarto. 3s. 6d.*

Prance (G.). See R. Wyon.

Prescott (O. L.). ABOUT MUSIC, AND WHAT IT IS MADE OF. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*

Price (L. L.), M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon. A HISTORY OF ENGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Primrose (Deborah). A MODERN BŒOTIA. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Pugin and Rowlandson. THE MICROCOSM OF LONDON, OR LONDON IN MINIATURE. With 104 Illustrations in colour. *In Three Volumes. Small 4to. £3, 3s. net.*

'Q' (A. T. Quiller Couch). See Methuen's Half-Crown Library.

Quevedo Villegas. See Miniature Library.

G.R. and E. S. THE WOODHOUSE CORRESPONDENCE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Rackham (R. B.), M.A. See Westminster Commentaries.

Randolph (B. W.), D.D. See Library of Devotion.

Rannie (D. W.), M.A. A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. *Cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Rashdall (Hastings), M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. DOCTRINE AND DEVELOPMENT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Rawstorne (Lawrence, Esq.). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

A Real Paddy. See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Reason (W.), M.A. See Social Questions Series.

Redfern (W. B.), Author of 'Ancient Wood and Iron Work in Cambridge,' etc. ROYAL AND HISTORIC GLOVES AND ANCIENT SHOES. Profusely Illustrated in colour and half-tone. *Quarto, £2, 2s. net.*

Reynolds. See Little Galleries.

Roberts (M. E.). See C. C. Channer.

Robertson, (A.), D.D., Lord Bishop of Exeter. REGNUM DEI. The Bampton Lectures of 1901. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

Robertson (C. Grant), M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Examiner in the Honours School of Modern History, Oxford, 1901-1904. SELECT STATUTES, CASES, AND CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS, 1660-1832. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

***Robertson (C. Grant) and Bartholomew (J. G.)**, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. THE STUDENT'S HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. *Quarto 3s. 6d. net.*

Robertson (Sir G. S.) K.C.S.I. See Methuen's Half-Crown Library.

Robinson (A. W.), M.A. See Churchman's Bible.

Robinson (Cecilia). THE MINISTRY OF DEACONESSES. With an Introduction by the late Archbishop of Canterbury. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Robinson (F. S.) See Connoisseur's Library.

Rochefoucauld (La). See Little Library.

Rodwell (G.), B.A. NEW TESTAMENT GREEK. A Course for Beginners. With a Preface by WALTER LOCK, D.D., Warden of Keble College. *Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Roe (Fred). ANCIENT COFFERS AND CUPBOARDS: Their History and Description. With many Illustrations. *Quarto. £3, 3s. net.*

***OLD OAK FURNITURE.** With many Illustrations by the Author, including a frontispiece in colour. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

Rogers (A. G. L.), M.A. See Books on Business.

***Romney.** A GALLERY OF ROMNEY. By ARTHUR B. CHAMBERLAIN. With 66 Plates in Photogravure. *Imperial Quarto. £3, 3s. net.* See Little Galleries.

Roscoe (E. S.). ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*
This is the only life of Harley in existence.
See also The Little Guides.

Rose (Edward). THE ROSE READER. With numerous Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. Also in 4 Parts, Parts I. and II. 6d. each; Part III. 8d.; Part IV. 10d.*

Rowntree (Joshua). THE IMPERIAL DRUG TRADE. *Crown 8vo. 5s. net.*

Rubie (A. E.), D.D. See Junior School Books.

Russell (W. Clark). THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD. With Illustrations by F. BRANGWYN. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

St. Anselm. See Library of Devotion.

St. Augustine. See Library of Devotion.

St. Cyres (Viscount). See Oxford Biographies.

'Saki' (H. Munro). REGINALD. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Sales (St. Francis de). See Library of Devotion.

Salmon (A. L.). A POPULAR GUIDE TO DEVON. *Medium 8vo. 6d. net.* See also The Little Guides.

Sargeaunt (J.), M.A. ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. With numerous Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Sathas (C.). See Byzantine Texts.

Schmitt (John). See Byzantine Texts.

Scott, (A. M.). WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. With Portraits and Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Seeley (H. G.) F.R.S. DRAGONS OF THE AIR. With many Illustrations. *Cr. 8vo. 6s.*

Sells (V. P.), M.A. THE MECHANICS OF DAILY LIFE. Illustrated. *Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Selous (Edmund). TOMMY SMITH'S ANIMALS. Illustrated by G. W. ORD. *Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Settle (J. H.). ANECDOTES OF SOLDIERS, in Peace and War. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Shakespeare (William).
THE FOUR FOLIOS, 1623; 1632; 1664; 1685. Each *Four Guineas net*, or a complete set, *Twelve Guineas net.*

The Arden Shakespeare.
Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d. net each volume.
General Editor, W. J. CRAIG. An Edition of Shakespeare in single Plays. Edited with a full Introduction, Textual Notes, and a Commentary at the foot of the page.
HAMLET. Edited by EDWARD DOWDEN, Litt.D.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Edited by EDWARD DOWDEN, Litt.D.
KING LEAR. Edited by W. J. CRAIG.
JULIUS CAESAR. Edited by M. MACMILLAN, M.A.
THE TEMPEST. Edited by MORETON LUCE.
OTHELLO. Edited by H. C. HART.
TITUS ANDRONICUS. Edited by H. B. BAILDON.
CYMBELINE. Edited by EDWARD DOWDEN.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Edited by H. C. HART.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Edited by H. CUNINGHAM.
KING HENRY V. Edited by H. A. EVANS.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. Edited by W. O. BRIGSTOCKE.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Edited by R. WARWICK BOND.
TIMON OF ATHENS. Edited by K. DEIGHTON.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Edited by H. C. HART.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Edited by MORETON LUCE.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edited by C. KNOX POOLER.

The Little Quarto Shakespeare. Edited by W. J. CRAIG. With Introductions and Notes. *Pott 16mo. In 40 Volumes. Leather, price 1s. net each volume.*
See also Methuen's Standard Library.

Sharp (A.). VICTORIAN POETS. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Sharp (Mrs. E. A.). See Little Books on Art.

Shedlock (J. S.). THE PIANOFORTE SONATA: Its Origin and Development. *Crown 8vo. 5s.*

Shelley (Percy B.). ADONAIS; an Elegy on the death of John Keats, Author of 'Endymion,' etc. Pisa. From the types of Didot, 1821. *2s. net.*
See also Methuen's Standard Library.

Sherwell (Arthur), M.A. See Social Questions Series.

Shipley (Mary E.). AN ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY FOR CHILDREN. With a Preface by the Bishop of Gibraltar. With Maps and Illustrations. Part I. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.*

Sichel (Walter). DISRAELI: A Study in Personality and Ideas. With 3 Portraits. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.
See also Oxford Biographies.

Sime (J.). See Little Books on Art.

Simonson (G. A.). FRANCESCO GUARDI. With 41 Plates. *Royal folio. £2, 2s. net.*

Sketchley (R. E. D.). See Little Books on Art.

Skipton (H. P. K.). See Little Books on Art.

Sladen (Douglas). SICILY: The New Winter Resort. With over 200 Illustrations. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.*

Small (Evan), M.A. THE EARTH. An Introduction to Physiography. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Smallwood, (M. G.). See Little Books on Art.

Smedley (F. E.). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Smith (Adam). THE WEALTH OF NATIONS. Edited with an Introduction and numerous Notes by EDWIN CANNAN, M.A. *Two volumes. Demy 8vo. 21s. net.*
See also Methuen's Standard Library.

Smith (Horace and James). See Little Library.

***Smith (H. Bompas), M.A.** A NEW JUNIOR ARITHMETIC. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

***Smith (John Thomas).** A BOOK FOR A RAINY DAY. Edited by WILFRID WHITTEN. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 15s. net.*

Snell (F. J.). A BOOK OF EXMOOR. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Snowden (C. E.). A BRIEF SURVEY OF BRITISH HISTORY. *Demy 8vo. 4s. 6d.*

Sophocles. See Classical Translations.

Sornet (L. A.), See Junior School Books.

South (Wilton E.), M.A. See Junior School Books.

Southey (R.) ENGLISH SEAMEN. Edited, with an Introduction, by DAVID HANNAY.

Vol. I. (Howard, Clifford, Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish). *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Vol. II. (Richard Hawkins, Grenville, Essex, and Raleigh). *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Spence (C. H.), M.A. See School Examination Series.

Spooner (W. A.), M.A. See Leaders of Religion.

Stanbridge (J. W.), B.D. See Library of Devotion.

'Stancliffe.' GOLF DO'S AND DONT'S. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.*

Stedman (A. M. M.), M.A.

INITIA LATINA: Easy Lessons on Elementary Accidence. *Eighth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.*

FIRST LATIN LESSONS. *Ninth Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s.*

FIRST LATIN READER. With Notes adapted to the Shorter Latin Primer and Vocabulary. *Sixth Edition revised. 18mo. 1s. 6d.*

EASY SELECTIONS FROM CÆSAR. The Helvetian War. *Second Edition. 18mo. 1s.*

EASY SELECTIONS FROM LIVY. Part I. The Kings of Rome. *18mo. Second Edition. 1s. 6d.*

EASY LATIN PASSAGES FOR UNSEEN TRANSLATION. *Ninth Edition Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

EXEMPLA LATINA. First Exercises in Latin Accidence. With Vocabulary. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s.*

EASY LATIN EXERCISES ON THE SYNTAX OF THE SHORTER AND REVISED LATIN PRIMER. With Vocabulary. *Tenth and Cheaper Edition, re-written. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d. Original Edition. 2s. 6d.* KEY, *3s. net.*

THE LATIN COMPOUND SENTENCE: Rules and Exercises. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.* With Vocabulary. *2s.*

NOTANDA QUAEDAM: Miscellaneous Latin Exercises on Common Rules and Idioms. *Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.* With Vocabulary. *2s.* Key, *2s. net.*

LATIN VOCABULARIES FOR REPETITION: Arranged according to Subjects. *Thirteenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

A VOCABULARY OF LATIN IDIOMS. *18mo. Second Edition. 1s.*

STEPS TO GREEK. *Second Edition, revised. 18mo. 1s.*

A SHORTER GREEK PRIMER. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

EASY GREEK PASSAGES FOR UNSEEN TRANSLATION. *Third Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

GREEK VOCABULARIES FOR REPETITION. Arranged according to Subjects. *Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

GREEK TESTAMENT SELECTIONS. For the use of Schools. With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. *Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

STEPS TO FRENCH. *Sixth Edition. 18mo. 8d.*

FIRST FRENCH LESSONS. *Sixth Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. 1s.*

EASY FRENCH PASSAGES FOR UNSEEN TRANSLATION. *Fifth Edition. revised. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

EASY FRENCH EXERCISES ON ELEMENTARY SYNTAX. With Vocabulary. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.* KEY. *3s. net.*

FRENCH VOCABULARIES FOR REPETITION: Arranged according to Subjects. *Twelfth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.*

See also School Examination Series.

Steel (R. Elliott), M.A., F.C.S. THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. With 147 Illustrations. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

See also School Examination Series.

Stephenson (C.), of the Technical College, Bradford, and **Suddards (F.)** of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. ORNAMENTAL DESIGN FOR WOVEN FABRICS. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.*

Stephenson (J.), M.A. THE CHIEF TRUTHS OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Sterne (Laurence). See Little Library.

Sterry (W.), M.A. ANNALS OF ETON COLLEGE. With numerous Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

Steuart (Katherine). BY ALLAN WATER. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Stevenson (R. L.). THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. Selected and Edited, with Notes and Introductions, by SIDNEY COLVIN. *Sixth and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s.*

LIBRARY EDITION. *Demy 8vo. 2 vols. 25s. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

VAILIMA LETTERS. With an Etched Portrait by WILLIAM STRANG. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. Buckram. 6s.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

THE LIFE OF R. L. STEVENSON. See G. Balfour.

Stevenson (M. I.). FROM SARANAC TO THE MARQUESAS. Being Letters written by Mrs. M. I. STEVENSON during 1887-8 to her sister, Miss JANE WHYTE BALFOUR. With an Introduction by GEORGE W. BALFOUR, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.S. *Crown 8vo. 6s. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Stoddart (Anna M.). See Oxford Biographies.

Stone (E. D.), M.A. SELECTIONS FROM THE ODYSSEY. *Fcap.* 8*vo.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Stone (S. J.). POEMS AND HYMNS. With a Memoir by F. G. ELLERTON, M.A. With Portrait. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Straker (F.). See Books on Business.

Streane (A. W.), D.D. See Churchman's Bible.

Stroud (H.), D.Sc., M.A. See Textbooks of Technology.

Strutt (Joseph). THE SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. Illustrated by many engravings. Revised by J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. *Quarto.* 21*s. net.*

Stuart (Capt. Donald). THE STRUGGLE FOR PERSIA. With a Map. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

***Sturch (F.),** Staff Instructor to the Surrey County Council. SOLUTIONS TO THE CITY AND GUILDS QUESTIONS IN MANUAL INSTRUCTION DRAWING. *Imp.* 4*to.*

***Suckling (Sir John).** FRAGMENTA AUREA: a Collection of all the Incomparable Peeces, written by. And published by a friend to perpetuate his memory. Printed by his own copies.

Printed for HUMPHREY MOSELEY, and are to be sold at his shop, at the sign of the Princes Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1646.

Suddards (F.). See C. Stephenson.

Surtees (R. S.). See Illustrated Pocket Library.

Swift (Jonathan). THE JOURNAL TO STELLA. Edited by G. A. AITKEN. *Cr.* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Symes (J. E.), M.A. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Syrett (Netta). See Little Blue Books.

Tacitus. AGRICOLA. With Introduction, Notes, Map, etc. By R. F. DAVIS, M.A. *Fcap.* 8*vo.* 2*s.*

GERMANIA. By the same Editor. *Fcap.* 8*vo.* 2*s.* See also Classical Translations.

Tallack (W.) HOWARD LETTERS AND MEMORIES. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

Tauler (J.). See Library of Devotion.

Taunton (E. L.). A HISTORY OF THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND. With Illustrations. *Demy* 8*vo.* 21*s. net.*

Taylor (A. E.). THE ELEMENTS OF METAPHYSICS. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

Taylor (F. G.), M.A. See Commercial Series.

Taylor (I. A.). See Oxford Biographies.

Taylor (T. M.), M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. A CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF ROME. *Crown* 8*vo.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Tennyson (Alfred, Lord). THE EARLY POEMS OF. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by J. CHURTON COLLINS, M.A. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

IN MEMORIAM, MAUD, AND THE PRINCESS. Edited by J. CHURTON COLLINS, M.A. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.* See also Little Library.

Terry (C. S.). See Oxford Biographies.

Terton (Alice). LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN A HOSPITAL. *Crown* 8*vo.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Thackeray (W. M.). See Little Library.

Theobald (F. W.), M.A. INSECT LIFE. Illustrated. *Second Ed. Revised. Cr.* 8*vo.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Thompson (A. H.). See The Little Guides.

Tileston (Mary W.). DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS. *Eleventh Edition. Fcap.* 8*vo.* 2*s.* 6*d. net.* Also an edition in superior binding 6*s.*

Tompkins (H. W.), F.R.H.S. See The Little Guides.

Townley (Lady Susan). MY CHINESE NOTE-BOOK With 16 Illustrations and 2 Maps. *Third Edition. Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Toynbee (Paget), M.A., D.Litt. DANTE STUDIES AND RESEARCHES. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.* See also Oxford Biographies.

Trench (Herbert). DEIRDRE WED: and Other Poems. *Crown* 8*vo.* 5*s.*

Trevelyan (G. M.), Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. ENGLAND UNDER THE STUARTS. With Maps and Plans. *Second Edition. Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

Troutbeck (G. E.). See The Little Guides.

Tuckwell (Gertrude). See Social Questions Series.

Twining (Louisa). See Social Questions Series.

Tyler (E. A.), B.A., F.C.S. See Junior School Books.

Tyrell-Gill (Frances). See Little Books on Art.

Vardon (Harry). THE COMPLETE GOLFER. With numerous Illustrations. *Fourth Edition. Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

A Colonial Edition is also published.

Vaughan (Henry). See Little Library.

Voegelin (A.), M.A. See Junior Examination Series.

Wade (G. W.), D.D. OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. With Maps. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Wagner (Richard). See A. L. Cleather.

Wall (J. C.) DEVILS. Illustrated by the Author and from photographs. *Demy* 8*vo.* 4*s.* 6*d. net.* See also Antiquary's Books.

Walters (H. B.). See Little Books on Art.

Walton (F. W.). See Victor Plarr.

Walton (Izaac) and **Cotton (Charles).** See Illustrated Pocket Library, Methuen's Standard Library, and Little Library.

Warmelo (D. S. Van). ON COMMANDO. With Portrait. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Waterhouse (Mrs. Alfred). WITH THE SIMPLE-HEARTED: Little Homilies to Women in Country Places. *Second Edition. Small Pott 8vo. 2s. net.* See also Little Library.

Weatherhead (T. C.), M.A. EXAMINATION PAPERS IN HORACE. *Cr. 8vo. 2s.* See also Junior Examination Series.

Webb (W. T.). See Little Blue Books.

Webber (F. C.). See Textbooks of Technology.

Wells (Sidney H.). See Textbooks of Technology.

Wells (J.), M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College. OXFORD AND OXFORD LIFE. By Members of the University. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME. *Sixth Edition.* With 3 Maps. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
This book is intended for the Middle and Upper Forms of Public Schools and for Pass Students at the Universities. It contains copious Tables, etc. See also The Little Guides.

Wetmore (Helen C.). THE LAST OF THE GREAT SCOUTS ('Buffalo Bill'). With Illustrations. *Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Whibley (C.). See Henley and Whibley.

Whibley (L.), M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. GREEK OLIGARCHIES: THEIR ORGANISATION AND CHARACTER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Whitaker (G. H.), M.A. See Churchman's Bible.

White (Gilbert). THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. Edited by L. C. MIALL, F.R.S., assisted by W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A. *Crown 8vo. 6s.* See also Methuen's Standard Library.

Whitfield (E. E.). See Commercial Series.

Whitehead (A. W.). GASPARD DE COLIGNY. With many Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

Whiteley (R. Lloyd), F.I.C., Principal of the Technical Institute, West Bromwich. AN ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Whitley (Miss). See Social Questions Series.

Whitten (W.). See Thomas Smith.

Whyte (A. G.), B.Sc. See Books on Business.

Wilberforce (Wilfrid). See Little Books on Art.

Wilde (Oscar). DE PROFUNDIS. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Wilkins (W. H.), B.A. See Social Questions Series.

Wilkinson (J. Frome). See Social Questions Series.

Williamson (W.). THE BRITISH GARDENER. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

Williamson (W.), B.A. See Junior Examination Series, Junior School Books, and The Beginner's Books.

Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.). MAKERS OF EUROPE. *Crown 8vo. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.*
A Text-book of European History for Middle Forms.

THE ANCIENT WORLD. With Maps and Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
See also The Beginner's Books.

Wilson (Bishop). See Library of Devotion.

Willson (Beckles). LORD STRATHCONA: the Story of his Life. Illustrated. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Wilson (A. J.). See Books on Business.

Wilson (H. A.). See Books on Business.

Wilton (Richard), M.A. LYRA PASTORALIS: Songs of Nature, Church, and Home. *Pott 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Winbolt (S. E.), M.A. EXERCISES IN LATIN ACCIDENCE. *Cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

LATIN HEXAMETER VERSE: An Aid to Composition. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.* KEY, *5s. net.*

Windle (B. C. A.), D.Sc., F.R.S. See Antiquary's Books and The Little Guides.

Winterbotham (Canon), M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. See Churchman's Library.

Wood (J. A. E.). See Textbooks of Technology.

***Wood (J. Hickory).** DAN LENO: His LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS, With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Wood (W. Birkbeck), M.A., late Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and **Edmonds (Major J. E.),** R.E., D.A.Q.-M.G. A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. With an Introduction by H. SPENSER WILKINSON. With 24 Maps and Plans. *Demy 8vo. 12s 6d. net.*

Wordsworth (Christopher). See Antiquary's Books.

Wordsworth (W.). See Little Library.

Wordsworth (W.) and **Coleridge (S. T.).** See Little Library.

Wright (Arthur), M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. See Churchman's Library.

Wright (C. Gordon). See Dante.

Wright (Sophie). GERMAN VOCABULARIES FOR REPETITION. *Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Wrong (George M.), Professor of History in the University of Toronto. THE EARL OF ELGIN. With Illustrations. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*

Wylde (A. B.). MODERN ABYSSINIA. With a Map and a Portrait. *Demy 8vo.* 15*s. net.*

Wyndham (G.). THE POEMS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. With an Introduction and Notes. *Demy 8vo. Buckram, gilt top.* 10*s. 6d.*

Wyon (R.) and Prance (G.). THE LAND OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN. Being a description of Montenegro. With 40 Illustrations. *Crown 8vo.* 6*s.*
A Colonial Edition is also published.

Yeats (W. B.). AN ANTHOLOGY OF IRISH VERSE. *Revised and Enlarged Edition. Crown 8vo.* 3*s. 6d.*

Yendis (M.). THE GREAT RED FROG. A Story told in 40 Coloured Pictures. *Fcap. 8vo.* 1*s. net.*

Young (Filson). THE COMPLETE MOTORIST. With 138 Illustrations. *Fourth Edition. Demy 8vo.* 12*s. 6d. net.*

Young (T. M.). THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY: A Study of Work and Workers. With an Introduction by ELIJAH HELM, Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. *Crown 8vo. Cloth,* 2*s. 6d.; paper boards,* 1*s. 6d.*

Zenker (E. V.). ANARCHISM. *Demy 8vo.* 7*s. 6d.*

Zimmern (Antonia). WHAT DO WE KNOW CONCERNING ELECTRICITY? *Crown 8vo.* 1*s. 6d. net.*

Ancient Cities

Crown 8vo. 4*s. 6d. net.*

CHESTER. Illustrated by E. H. New. *Crown 8vo.* 4*s. 6d. net.*

SHREWSBURY. By T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo.* 4*s. 6d. net.*

*CANTERBURY. By J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo.* 4*s. 6d. net.*

Antiquary's Books, The

General Editor, J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

A series of volumes dealing with various branches of English Antiquities; comprehensive and popular, as well as accurate and scholarly.

Demy 8vo. 7*s. 6d. net.*

ENGLISH MONASTIC LIFE. By the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B. Illustrated. *Third Edition.*

REMAINS OF THE PREHISTORIC AGE IN ENGLAND. By B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations and Plans.

OLD SERVICE BOOKS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. By Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., and Henry Littlehales. With Coloured and other Illustrations.

CELTIC ART. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. With numerous Illustrations and Plans.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND FALSE ANTIQUITIES. By R. Munro, LL.D. With numerous Illustrations.

SHRINES OF BRITISH SAINTS. By J. C. Wall. With numerous Illustrations and Plans.

*THE ROYAL FORESTS OF ENGLAND. By J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. With many Illustrations.

*THE MANOR AND MANORIAL RECORDS. By Nathaniel J. Hone. With many Illustrations.

Beginner's Books, The

EASY FRENCH RHYMES. By Henri Blouet. Illustrated. *Fcap. 8vo.* 1*s.*

EASY STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, Author of 'Makers of Europe.' *Crown 8vo.* 1*s.*

EASY EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC. Arranged by W. S. Beard. *Fcap. 8vo.* Without Answers, 1*s.* With Answers, 1*s. 3d.*

EASY DICTATION AND SPELLING. By W. Williamson, B.A. *Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo.* 1*s.*

Business, Books on

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

A series of volumes dealing with all the most important aspects of commercial and financial activity. The volumes are intended to treat separately all the considerable industries and forms of business, and to explain accurately and clearly what they do and how they do it. Some are Illustrated. The first volumes are—

PORTS AND DOCKS. By Douglas Owen.
RAILWAYS. By E. R. McDermott.
THE STOCK EXCHANGE. By Chas. Duguid. *Second Edition.*
THE BUSINESS OF INSURANCE. By A. J. Wilson.
THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY: LIGHTING, TRACTION, AND POWER. By A. G. Whyte, B.Sc.
THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY: Its History, Science, Practice, and Finance. By David Pollock, M.I.N.A.
THE MONEY MARKET. By F. Straker.
THE BUSINESS SIDE OF AGRICULTURE. By A. G. L. Rogers, M.A.
LAW IN BUSINESS. By H. A. Wilson.
THE BREWING INDUSTRY. By Julian L. Baker, F.I.C., F.C.S.
THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY. By G. de H. Stone.
MINING AND MINING INVESTMENTS. By 'A. Moil.'
THE BUSINESS OF ADVERTISING. By Clarence G. Moran, Barrister-at-Law. Illustrated.
TRADE UNIONS. By G. Drage.
CIVIL ENGINEERING. By T. Claxton Fidler, M.Inst. C.E. Illustrated.
*THE COAL INDUSTRY. By Ernest Aves. Illustrated.
*THE IRON TRADE. By J. Stephen Jeans. Illus.
MONOPOLIES, TRUSTS, AND KARTELLS. By F. W. Hirst.
*THE COTTON INDUSTRY AND TRADE. By Prof. S. J. Chapman, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the University of Manchester. Illustrated.

Byzantine Texts

Edited by J. B. BURY, M.A., Litt.D.

A series of texts of Byzantine Historians, edited by English and foreign scholars.

ZACHARIAH OF MITYLENE. Translated by F. J. Hamilton, D.D., and E. W. Brooks. *Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.*

EVAGRIUS. Edited by Léon Parmentier and M. Bidez. *Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.*

THE HISTORY OF PSELLUS. Edited by C. Sathas. *Demy 8vo. 15s. net.*
ECTHESIS CHRONICA. Edited by Professor Lambros. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.*
THE CHRONICLE OF MOREA. Edited by John Schmitt. *Demy 8vo. 15s. net.*

Churchman's Bible, The

General Editor, J. H. BURN, B.D., F.R.S.E.

A series of Expositions on the Books of the Bible, which will be of service to the general reader in the practical and devotional study of the Sacred Text.

Each Book is provided with a full and clear Introductory Section, in which is stated what is known or conjectured respecting the date and occasion of the composition of the Book, and any other particulars that may help to elucidate its meaning as a whole. The Exposition is divided into sections of a convenient length, corresponding as far as possible with the divisions of the Church Lectionary. The Translation of the Authorised Version is printed in full, such corrections as are deemed necessary being placed in footnotes.

THE EPISTLE OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE GALATIANS. Edited by A. W. Robinson, M.A. *Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net.*
ECCLESIASTES. Edited by A. W. Streane, D.D. *Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net.*
THE EPISTLE OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE PHILIPPIANS. Edited by C. R. D. Biggs, D.D. *Second Edition. Fcap 8vo. 1s. 6d. net.*
THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES. Edited by H. W. Fulford, M.A. *Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net.*
ISAIAH. Edited by W. E. Barnes, D.D. *Two Volumes. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. net each.* With Map.
THE EPISTLE OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE EPHESIANS. Edited by G. H. Whitaker, M.A. *Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. net.*

Churchman's Library, The

General Editor, J. H. BURN, B.D., F.R.S.E.

A series of volumes upon such questions as are occupying the attention of Church people at the present time. The Editor has enlisted the services of a band of scholars, who, having made a special study of their respective subjects, are in a position to furnish the best results of modern research accurately and attractively.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH CHRISTIANITY. By W. E. Collins, M.A. With Map. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

SOME NEW TESTAMENT PROBLEMS. By Arthur Wright, M.A. *Crown 8vo.* 6s.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN HERE AND HEREAFTER. By Canon Winterbotham, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

THE WORKMANSHIP OF THE PRAYER BOOK: Its Literary and Liturgical Aspects. By J. Dowden, D.D. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

EVOLUTION. By F. B. Jevons, M.A., Litt.D. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

THE OLD TESTAMENT AND THE NEW SCHOLARSHIP. By J. W. Peters, D.D. *Crown 8vo.* 6s.

THE CHURCHMAN'S INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT. By A. M. Mackay, B.A. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. By E. T. Green, M.A. *Crown 8vo.* 6s.

COMPARATIVE THEOLOGY. By J. A. MacCulloch. *Crown 8vo.* 6s.

Classical Translations

Edited by H. F. FOX, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Crown 8vo.

A series of Translations from the Greek and Latin Classics, distinguished by literary excellence as well as by scholarly accuracy.

ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon, Choephoroe, Eumenides. Translated by Lewis Campbell, LL.D. 5s.

CICERO—De Oratore I. Translated by E. N. P. Moor, M.A. 3s. 6d.

CICERO—Select Orations (Pro Milone, Pro Mureno, Philippic II., in Catilinam). Translated by H. E. D. Blakiston, M.A. 5s.

CICERO—De Natura Deorum. Translated by F. Brooks, M.A. 3s. 6d.

CICERO—De Officiis. Translated by G. B. Gardiner, M.A. 2s. 6d.

HORACE—The Odes and Epodes. Translated by A. D. Godley, M.A. 2s.

LUCIAN—Six Dialogues (Nigrinus, Icaro-Menippus, The Cock, The Ship, The Parasite, The Lover of Falsehood). Translated by S. T. Irwin, M.A. 3s. 6d.

SOPHOCLES—Electra and Ajax. Translated by E. D. A. Morshead, M.A. 2s. 6d.

TACITUS—Agricola and Germania. Translated by R. B. Townshend. 2s. 6d.

THE SATIRES OF JUVENAL. Translated by S. G. Owen. 2s. 6d.

Commercial Series, Methuen's

Edited by H. DE B. GIBBINS, Litt.D., M.A.

Crown 8vo.

A series intended to assist students and young men preparing for a commercial career, by supplying useful handbooks of a clear and practical character, dealing with those subjects which are absolutely essential in the business life.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By E. E. Whitfield, M.A. 5s.
An introduction to Methuen's Commercial Series treating the question of Commercial Education fully from both the point of view of the teacher and of the parent.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND COLONIES FROM ELIZABETH TO VICTORIA. By H. de B. Gibbins, Litt.D., M.A. *Third Edition.* 2s.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION PAPERS. By H. de B. Gibbins, Litt.D., M.A. 1s. 6d.

THE ECONOMICS OF COMMERCE. By H. de B. Gibbins, Litt.D., M.A. *Second Edition.* 1s. 6d.

A GERMAN COMMERCIAL READER. By S. E. Bally. With Vocabulary. 2s.

A COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By L. W. Lyde, M.A. *Fourth Edition.* 2s.

A COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN NATIONS. By F. C. Boon, B.A. 2s.

A PRIMER OF BUSINESS. By S. Jackson, M.A. *Third Edition.* 1s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. By F. G. Taylor, M.A. *Fourth Edition.* 1s. 6d.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. By S. E. Bally. With Vocabulary. *Third Edition.* 2s.

[*Continued.*

METHUEN'S COMMERCIAL SERIES—*continued.*

GERMAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. By S. E. Bally. With Vocabulary. *2s. 6d.*

A FRENCH COMMERCIAL READER. By S. E. Bally. With Vocabulary. *Second Edition. 2s.*

PRECIS WRITING AND OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE. By E. E. Whitfield, M.A. *Second Edition. 2s.*

A GUIDE TO PROFESSIONS AND BUSINESS. By H. Jones. *1s. 6d.*

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. By J. E. B. M'Allen, M.A. *2s.*

COMMERCIAL LAW. By W. Douglas Edwards. *Second Edition. 2s.*

Connoisseur's Library, The

Wide Royal 8vo. 25s. net.

A sumptuous series of 20 books on art, written by experts for collectors, superbly illustrated in photogravure, collotype, and colour. The technical side of the art is duly treated. The first volumes are—

MEZZOTINTS. By Cyril Davenport. With 40 Plates in Photogravure.

PORCELAIN. By Edward Dillon. With 19 Plates in Colour, 20 in Collotype, and 5 in Photogravure.

MINIATURES. By Dudley Heath. With 9 Plates in Colour, 15 in Collotype, and 15 in Photogravure.

IVORIES. By A. Maskell. With 80 Plates in Collotype and Photogravure.

*ENGLISH FURNITURE. By F. S. Robinson. With 160 Plates in Collotype and one in Photogravure.

Devotion, The Library of

With Introductions and (where necessary) Notes.

Small Pott 8vo, cloth, 2s.; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

These masterpieces of devotional literature are furnished with such Introduction and Notes as may be necessary to explain the standpoint of the author and the obvious difficulties of the text, without unnecessary intrusion between the author and the devout mind.

THE CONFESSIONS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Edited by C. Bigg, D.D. *Third Edition.*

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. Edited by Walter Lock, D.D. *Second Edition.*

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. Edited by C. Bigg, D.D. *Fourth Edition.*

A BOOK OF DEVOTIONS. Edited by J. W. Stanbridge, B.D. *Second Edition.*

LYRA INNOCENTIUM. Edited by Walter Lock, D.D.

A SERIOUS CALL TO A DEVOUT AND HOLY LIFE. Edited by C. Bigg, D.D. *Second Edition.*

THE TEMPLE. Edited by E. C. S. Gibson, D.D. *Second Edition*

A GUIDE TO ETERNITY. Edited by J. W. Stanbridge, B.D.

THE PSALMS OF DAVID. Edited by B. W. Randolph, D.D.

LYRA APOSTOLICA. Edited by Canon Scott Holland and Canon H. C. Beeching, M.A.

THE INNER WAY. By J. Tauler. Edited by A. W. Hutton, M.A.

THE THOUGHTS OF PASCAL. Edited by C. S. Jerram, M.A.

ON THE LOVE OF GOD. By St. Francis de Sales. Edited by W. J. Knox-Little, M.A.

A MANUAL OF CONSOLATION FROM THE SAINTS AND FATHERS. Edited by J. H. Burn, B.D.

THE SONG OF SONGS. Edited by B. Blaxland, M.A.

THE DEVOTIONS OF ST. ANSELM. Edited by C. C. J. Webb, M.A.

GRACE ABOUNDING. By John Bunyan. Edited by S. C. Freer, M.A.

BISHOP WILSON'S SACRA PRIVATA. Edited by A. E. Burn, B.D.

LYRA SACRA: A Book of Sacred Verse. Edited by H. C. Beeching, M.A., Canon of Westminster.

A DAY BOOK FROM THE SAINTS AND FATHERS. Edited by J. H. Burn, B.D.

HEAVENLY WISDOM. A Selection from the English Mystics. Edited by E. C. Gregory.

LIGHT, LIFE, and LOVE. A Selection from the German Mystics. Edited by W. R. Inge, M.A.

*THE DEVOUT LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. Translated and Edited by T. Barns, M.A.

Methuen's Half-Crown Library

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

THE LIFE OF JOHN RUSKIN. By W. G. Collingwood, M.A. With Portraits. *Fourth Edition.*

ENGLISH LYRICS. By W. E. Henley. *Second Edition.*

THE GOLDEN POMP. A Procession of English Lyrics. Arranged by A. T. Quiller Couch. *Second Edition.*

CHITRAL: The Story of a Minor Siege. By Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I. *Third Edition.* With numerous Illustrations, Map, and Plan.

STRANGE SURVIVALS AND SUPERSTITIONS. By S. Baring-Gould. *Third Edition.*

*YORKSHIRE ODDITIES AND STRANGE EVENTS. By S. Baring-Gould. *Fourth Edition.*

ENGLISH VILLAGES. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With many Illustrations.

*A BOOK OF ENGLISH PROSE. By W. E. Henley and C. Whibley.

*THE LAND OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN. Being a Description of Montenegro. By R. Wyon and G. Prance. With 40 Illustrations.

Illustrated Pocket Library of Plain and Coloured Books, The

Fcap 8vo. 3s. 6d. net each volume.

A series, in small form, of some of the famous illustrated books of fiction and general literature. These are faithfully reprinted from the first or best editions without introduction or notes. The Illustrations are chiefly in colour.

COLOURED BOOKS

OLD COLOURED BOOKS. By George Paston. With 16 Coloured Plates. *Fcap. 8vo. 2s. net.*

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JOHN MYTTON, ESQ. By Nimrod. With 18 Coloured Plates by Henry Alken and T. J. Rawlins. *Third Edition.*

THE LIFE OF A SPORTSMAN. By Nimrod. With 35 Coloured Plates by Henry Alken.

HANDLEY CROSS. By R. S. Surtees. With 17 Coloured Plates and 100 Woodcuts in the Text by John Leech.

MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR. By R. S. Surtees. With 13 Coloured Plates and 90 Woodcuts in the Text by John Leech.

JORROCKS' JAUNTS AND JOLLITIES. By R. S. Surtees. With 15 Coloured Plates by H. Alken.

This volume is reprinted from the extremely rare and costly edition of 1843, which contains Alken's very fine illustrations instead of the usual ones by Phiz.

ASK MAMMA. By R. S. Surtees. With 13 Coloured Plates and 70 Woodcuts in the Text by John Leech.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE HUNTING FIELD. By R. S. Surtees. With 7 Coloured Plates by Henry Alken, and 43 Illustrations on Wood.

THE TOUR OF DR. SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF THE PICTURESQUE. By William Combe. With 30 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

THE TOUR OF DOCTOR SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF CONSOLATION. By William Combe. With 24 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

THE THIRD TOUR OF DOCTOR SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF A WIFE. By William Combe. With 24 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

THE HISTORY OF JOHNNY QUAE GENUS: the Little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax. By the Author of 'The Three Tours.' With 24 Coloured Plates by Rowlandson.

THE ENGLISH DANCE OF DEATH, from the Designs of T. Rowlandson, with Metrical Illustrations by the Author of 'Doctor Syntax.' *Two Volumes.*

This book contains 76 Coloured Plates.

THE DANCE OF LIFE: A Poem. By the Author of 'Doctor Syntax.' Illustrated with 26 Coloured Engravings by T. Rowlandson.

LIFE IN LONDON: or, the Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., and his Elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom. By Pierce Egan. With 36 Coloured Plates by I. R. and G. Cruikshank. With numerous Designs on Wood.

REAL LIFE IN LONDON: or, the Rambles and Adventures of Bob Tallyho, Esq., and his Cousin, The Hon. Tom Dashall. By an Amateur (Pierce Egan). With 31 Coloured Plates by Alken and Rowlandson, etc. *Two Volumes.*

THE LIFE OF AN ACTOR. By Pierce Egan. With 27 Coloured Plates by Theodore Lane, and several Designs on Wood.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With 24 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

A reproduction of a very rare book.

THE MILITARY ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY NEWCOME. By an Officer. With 15 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

THE NATIONAL SPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. With Descriptions and 51 Coloured Plates by Henry Alken.

This book is completely different from the large folio edition of 'National Sports' by the same artist, and none of the plates are similar.

THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CAPTAIN. By A Naval Officer. With 24 Coloured Plates by Mr. Williams.

[*Continued.*

THE ILLUSTRATED POCKET LIBRARY—*continued.*

GAMONIA: or, the Art of Preserving Game; and an Improved Method of making Plantations and Covers, explained and illustrated by Lawrence Rawstorne, Esq. With 15 Coloured Plates by T. Rawlins.

AN ACADEMY FOR GROWN HORSEMEN: Containing the completest Instructions for Walking, Trotting, Cantering, Galloping, Stumbling, and Tumbling. Illustrated with 27 Coloured Plates, and adorned with a Portrait of the Author. By Geoffrey Gambado, Esq.

REAL LIFE IN IRELAND, or, the Day and Night Scenes of Brian Boru, Esq., and his Elegant Friend, Sir Shawn O'Dogherty. By a Real Paddy. With 19 Coloured Plates by Heath, Marks, etc.

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY NEWCOME IN THE NAVY. By Alfred Burton. With 16 Coloured Plates by T. Rowlandson.

THE OLD ENGLISH SQUIRE: A Poem. By John Careless, Esq. With 20 Coloured Plates after the style of T. Rowlandson.

*THE ENGLISH SPY. By Bernard Blackmantle. With 72 Coloured Plates by R. Cruikshank, and many Illustrations on wood. *Two Volumes.*

PLAIN BOOKS

THE GRAVE: A Poem. By Robert Blair. Illustrated by 12 Etchings executed by Louis Schiavonetti from the original Inventions of William Blake. With an Engraved Title Page and a Portrait of Blake by T. Phillips, R.A. The illustrations are reproduced in photogravure.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOOK OF JOB. Invented and engraved by William Blake. These famous Illustrations—21 in number—are reproduced in photogravure.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. With 380 Woodcuts by Thomas Bewick.

WINDSOR CASTLE. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. With 22 Plates and 87 Woodcuts in the Text by George Cruikshank.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. By W. Harrison Ainsworth. With 40 Plates and 58 Woodcuts in the Text by George Cruikshank.

FRANK FAIRLEGH. By F. E. Smedley. With 30 Plates by George Cruikshank.

HANDY ANDY. By Samuel Lover. With 24 Illustrations by the Author.

THE COMPLEAT ANGLER. By Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. With 14 Plates and 77 Woodcuts in the Text.
This volume is reproduced from the beautiful edition of John Major of 1824.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS. By Charles Dickens. With the 43 Illustrations by Seymour and Phiz, the two Buss Plates, and the 32 Contemporary Onwhyn Plates.

Junior Examination Series

Edited by A. M. M. STEDMAN, M.A. *Fcap. 8vo.* 1s.

This series is intended to lead up to the School Examination Series, and is intended for the use of teachers and students, to supply material for the former and practice for the latter. The papers are carefully graduated, cover the whole of the subject usually taught, and are intended to form part of the ordinary class work. They may be used *vivâ voce* or as a written examination.

JUNIOR FRENCH EXAMINATION PAPERS. By F. Jacob, M.A.

JUNIOR LATIN EXAMINATION PAPERS. By C. G. Botting, M.A. *Third Edition.*

JUNIOR ENGLISH EXAMINATION PAPERS. By W. Williamson, M.A.

JUNIOR ARITHMETIC EXAMINATION PAPERS. By W. S. Beard. *Second Edition.*

JUNIOR ALGEBRA EXAMINATION PAPERS. By S. W. Finn, M.A.

JUNIOR GREEK EXAMINATION PAPERS. By T. C. Weatherhead, M.A.

JUNIOR GENERAL INFORMATION EXAMINATION PAPERS. By W. S. Beard.

*A KEY TO THE ABOVE. *Crown 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

JUNIOR GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION PAPERS. By W. G. Baker, M.A.

JUNIOR GERMAN EXAMINATION PAPERS. By A. Voegelin, M.A.

Junior School-Books, Methuen's

Edited by O. D. INSKIP, LL.D., and W. WILLIAMSON, B.A.

A series of elementary books for pupils in lower forms, simply written by teachers of experience.

A CLASS-BOOK OF DICTATION PASSAGES. By W. Williamson, B.A. *Tenth Edition. Crown 8vo.* 1s. 6d.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW. Edited by E. Wilton South, M.A. With Three Maps. *Crown 8vo.* 1s. 6d.

[*Continued.*

METHUEN'S JUNIOR SCHOOL-BOOKS—*continued.*

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MARK. Edited by A. E. Rubie, D.D. With Three Maps. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

A JUNIOR ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By W. Williamson, B.A. With numerous passages for parsing and analysis, and a chapter on Essay Writing. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s.*

A JUNIOR CHEMISTRY. By E. A. Tyler, B.A., F.C.S. With 78 Illustrations. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Edited by A. E. Rubie, D.D. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

A JUNIOR FRENCH GRAMMAR. By L. A. Sornet and M. J. Acatos. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE. PHYSICS by W. T. Clough, A.R.C.S. CHEMISTRY by A. E. Dunstan, B.Sc. With 2 Plates and 154 Diagrams. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

A JUNIOR GEOMETRY. By Noel S. Lydon. With 239 Diagrams. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

*A JUNIOR MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY. By W. T. Clough. With many Illustrations. *Crown 8vo.*

ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY. By A. E. Dunstan, B.Sc. With 4 Plates and 109 Diagrams. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

A JUNIOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. By R. R. N. Baron, M.A. *Crown 8vo. 2s.*

*THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE. With an Introduction and Notes by William Williamson, B.A. With Three Maps. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

Leaders of Religion

Edited by H. C. BEECHING, M.A., Canon of Westminster *With Portraits. Crown 8vo. 2s. net.*

A series of short biographies of the most prominent leaders of religious life and thought of all ages and countries.

CARDINAL NEWMAN. By R. H. Hutton.
JOHN WESLEY. By J. H. Overton, M.A.
BISHOP WILBERFORCE. By G. W. Daniell, M.A.
CARDINAL MANNING. By A. W. Hutton, M.A.
CHARLES SIMEON. By H. C. G. Moule, D.D.
JOHN KEBLE. By Walter Lock, D.D.
THOMAS CHALMERS. By Mrs. Oliphant.
LANCELOT ANDREWES. By R. L. Ottley, D.D. *Second Edition.*
AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY. By E. L. Cutts, D.D.
WILLIAM LAUD. By W. H. Hutton, M.A. *Third Edition.*
JOHN KNOX. By F. MacCunn. *Second Edition.*
JOHN HOWE. By R. F. Horton, D.D.
BISHOP KEN. By F. A. Clarke, M.A.
GEORGE FOX, THE QUAKER. By T. Hodgkin, D.C.L.
JOHN DONNE. By Augustus Jessopp, D.D.
THOMAS CRANMER. By A. J. Mason, D.D
BISHOP LATIMER. By R. M. Carlyle and A. J. Carlyle, M.A.
BISHOP BUTLER. By W. A. Spooner, M.A.

Little Blue Books, The

General Editor, E. V. LUCAS.

Illustrated. Demy 16mo. 2s. 6d.

A series of books for children. The aim of the editor is to get entertaining or exciting stories about normal children, the moral of which is implied rather than expressed.

1. THE CASTAWAYS OF MEADOWBANK. By Thomas Cobb.
2. THE BEECHNUT BOOK. By Jacob Abbott. Edited by E. V. Lucas.
3. THE AIR GUN. By T. Hilbert.
4. A SCHOOL YEAR. By Netta Syrett.
5. THE PEELES AT THE CAPITAL. By Roger Ashton.
6. THE TREASURE OF PRINCEGATE PRIORY By T. Cobb.
7. Mrs. BARBERRY'S GENERAL SHOP. By Roger Ashton.
8. A BOOK OF BAD CHILDREN. By W. T. Webb.
9. THE LOST BALL. By Thomas Cobb.

Little Books on Art

With many Illustrations. Demy 16mo. 2s. 6d. net.

A series of monographs in miniature, containing the complete outline of the subject under treatment and rejecting minute details. These books are produced with the greatest care. Each volume consists of about 200 pages, and contains from 30 to 40 illustrations, including a frontispiece in photogravure.

GREEK ART. *Second Edition.* H. B. Walters.
BOOKPLATES. E. Almack.
REYNOLDS. J. Sime.
ROMNEY. George Paston.

[*Continued.*

LITTLE BOOKS ON ART—*continued.*

WATTS. R. E. D. Sketchley.
LEIGHTON. Alice Corkran.
VELASQUEZ. Wilfrid Wilberforce and A. R. Gilbert.
GREUZE AND BOUCHER. Eliza F. Pollard.
VANDYCK. M. G. Smallwood.
TURNER. Frances Tyrell-Gill.
DÜRER. Jessie Allen.
HOPPNER. H. P. K. Skipton.
HOLBEIN. Mrs. G. Fortescue.
BURNE-JONES. Fortunée de Lisle.
REMBRANDT. Mrs. E. A. Sharp
COROT. Alice Pollard and Ethel Birnstingl.
RAPHAEL. A. R. Dryhurst.
MILLET. Netta Peacock.
ILLUMINATED MSS. J. W. Bradley.
CHRIST IN ART. Mrs. Henry Jenner.
JEWELLERY. Cyril Davenport.
*CLAUDE. Edward Dillon.

Little Galleries, The

Demy 16mo. 2s. 6d. net.

A series of little books containing examples of the best work of the great painters. Each volume contains 20 plates in photogravure, together with a short outline of the life and work of the master to whom the book is devoted.

A LITTLE GALLERY OF REYNOLDS.
A LITTLE GALLERY OF ROMNEY.
A LITTLE GALLERY OF HOPPNER.
A LITTLE GALLERY OF MILLAIS.
A LITTLE GALLERY OF ENGLISH PORTS.

Little Guides, The

Small Pott 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net.; leather, 3s. 6d. net.

OXFORD AND ITS COLLEGES. By J. Wells, M.A. Illustrated by E. H. New. *Fourth Edition.*
CAMBRIDGE AND ITS COLLEGES. By A. Hamilton Thompson. *Second Edition.* Illustrated by E. H. New.
THE MALVERN COUNTRY. By B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S. Illustrated by E. H. New.
SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY. By B. C. A. Windle, D.Sc., F.R.S. Illustrated by E. H. New. *Second Edition.*
SUSSEX. By F. G. Brabant, M.A. Illustrated by E. H. New.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By G. E. Troutbeck. Illustrated by F. D. Bedford.
NORFOLK. By W. A. Dutt. Illustrated by B. C. Boulter.
CORNWALL. By A. L. Salmon. Illustrated by B. C. Boulter.
BRITTANY. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated by J. Wylie.
HERTFORDSHIRE. By H. W. Tompkins, F.R.H.S. Illustrated by E. H. New.
THE ENGLISH LAKES. By F. G. Brabant, M.A. Illustrated by E. H. New.
KENT. By G. Clinch. Illustrated by F. D. Bedford.
ROME By C. G. Ellaby. Illustrated by B. C. Boulter.
THE ISLE OF WIGHT. By G. Clinch. Illustrated by F. D. Bedford.
SURREY. By F. A. H. Lambert. Illustrated by E. H. New.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. By E. S. Roscoe. Illustrated by F. D. Bedford.
SUFFOLK. By W. A. Dutt. Illustrated by J. Wylie.
DERBYSHIRE. By J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Illustrated by J. C. Wall.
THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. By J. E. Morris. Illustrated by R. J. S. Bertram.
HAMPSHIRE. By J. C. Cox. Illustrated by M. E. Purser.
SICILY. By F. H. Jackson. With many Illustrations by the Author.
DORSET. By Frank R. Heath. Illustrated.
CHESHIRE. By W. M. Gallichan. Illustrated by Elizabeth Hartley.

Little Library, The

With Introductions, Notes, and Photogravure Frontispieces.

Small Pott 8vo. Each Volume, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

A series of small books under the above title, containing some of the famous works in English and other literatures, in the domains of fiction, poetry, and belles lettres. The series also contains volumes of selections in prose and verse.

The books are edited with the most sympathetic and scholarly care. Each one contains an introduction which gives (1) a short biography of the author; (2) a critical estimate of the book. Where they are necessary, short notes are added at the foot of the page.

Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece, and the books are produced with great care.

Anon. ENGLISH LYRICS, A LITTLE BOOK OF.

Austen (Jane). PRIDE AND PREJUDICE. Edited by E. V. LUCAS. *Two Volumes.*

NORTHANGER ABBEY. Edited by E. V. LUCAS.

Bacon (Francis). THE ESSAYS OF LORD BACON. Edited by EDWARD WRIGHT.

Barham (R. H.). THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. Edited by J. B. ATLAY. *Two Volumes.*

Barnett (Mrs. P. A.). A LITTLE BOOK OF ENGLISH PROSE.

Beckford (William). THE HISTORY OF THE CALIPH VATHEK. Edited by E. DENISON ROSS.

Blake (William). SELECTIONS FROM WILLIAM BLAKE. Edited by M. PERUGINI.

Borrow (George). LAVENGRO. Edited by F. HINDES GROOME. *Two Volumes.*

THE ROMANY RYE. Edited by JOHN SAMPSON.

Browning (Robert). SELECTIONS FROM THE EARLY POEMS OF ROBERT BROWNING. Edited by W. HALL GRIFFIN, M.A.

Canning (George). SELECTIONS FROM THE ANTI-JACOBIN: with GEORGE CANNING'S additional Poems. Edited by LLOYD SANDERS.

Cowley (Abraham). THE ESSAYS OF ABRAHAM COWLEY. Edited by H. C. MINCHIN.

Crabbe (George). SELECTIONS FROM GEORGE CRABBE. Edited by A. C. DEANE.

Craik (Mrs.). JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. Edited by ANNE MATHESON. *Two Volumes.*

Crawshaw (Richard). THE ENGLISH POEMS OF RICHARD CRAWSHAW. Edited by EDWARD HUTTON.

Dante (Alighieri). THE INFERNO OF DANTE. Translated by H. F. CARY. Edited by PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A., D.Litt.

THE PURGATORIO OF DANTE. Translated by H. F. CARY. Edited by PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A., D.Litt.

THE PARADISO OF DANTE. Translated by H. F. CARY. Edited by PAGET TOYNBEE, M.A., D.Litt.

Darley (George). SELECTIONS FROM THE POEMS OF GEORGE DARLEY. Edited by R. A. STREATFEILD.

Deane (A. C.). A LITTLE BOOK OF LIGHT VERSE.

Dickens (Charles). CHRISTMAS BOOKS. *Two Volumes.*

Ferrier (Susan). MARRIAGE. Edited by A. GOODRICH-FREER and LORD IDDESLEIGH. *Two Volumes.*

THE INHERITANCE. *Two Volumes.*

Gaskell (Mrs.). CRANFORD. Edited by E. V. LUCAS.

Hawthorne (Nathaniel). THE SCARLET LETTER. Edited by PERCY DEARMER.

Henderson (T. F.). A LITTLE BOOK OF SCOTTISH VERSE.

Keats (John). POEMS. With an Introduction by L. BINYON, and Notes by J. MASEFIELD.

Kinglake (A. W.). EOTHEN. With an Introduction and Notes.

Lamb (Charles). ELIA, AND THE LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA. Edited by E. V. LUCAS.

Locker (F.). LONDON LYRICS. Edited by A. D. GODLEY, M.A. A reprint of the First Edition.

Longfellow (H. W.). SELECTIONS FROM LONGFELLOW. Edited by L. M. FAITHFULL.

Marvell (Andrew). THE POEMS OF ANDREW MARVELL. Edited by E. WRIGHT.

Milton (John). THE MINOR POEMS OF JOHN MILTON. Edited by H. C. BEECHING, M.A., Canon of Westminster.

Moir (D. M.). MANSIE WAUCH. Edited by F. HENDERSON.

Nichols (J. B. B.). A LITTLE BOOK OF ENGLISH SONNETS.

Rochefoucauld (La). THE MAXIMS OF LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. Translated by Dean STANHOPE. Edited by G. H. POWELL.

Smith (Horace and James). REJECTED ADDRESSES. Edited by A. D. GODLEY, M.A.

Sterne (Laurence). A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY. Edited by H. W. PAUL.

Tennyson (Alfred, Lord). THE EARLY POEMS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Edited by J. CHURTON COLLINS, M.A.

IN MEMORIAM. Edited by H. C. BEECHING, M.A.

THE PRINCESS. Edited by ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH.

MAUD. Edited by ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH.

Thackeray (W. M.). VANITY FAIR. Edited by S. GWYNN. *Three Volumes.*

PENDENNIS. Edited by S. GWYNN. *Three Volumes.*

ESMOND. Edited by S. GWYNN.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS. Edited by S. GWYNN.

Vaughan (Henry). THE POEMS OF HENRY VAUGHAN. Edited by EDWARD HUTTON.

[*Continued.*

THE LITTLE LIBRARY—*continued.*

Walton (Izaak). THE COMPLEAT ANGLER. Edited by J. BUCHAN.

Waterhouse (Mrs. Alfred). A LITTLE BOOK OF LIFE AND DEATH. Edited by. *Seventh Edition.*

Wordsworth (W.). SELECTIONS FROM WORDSWORTH. Edited by NOWELL C. SMITH.

Wordsworth (W.) and Coleridge (S. T.). LYRICAL BALLADS. Edited by GEORGE SAMPSON.

Miniature Library, Methuen's

Reprints in miniature of a few interesting books which have qualities of humanity, devotion, or literary genius.

EUPHRANOR: A Dialogue on Youth. By Edward FitzGerald. From the edition published by W. Pickering in 1851. *Demy* 32*mo. Leather*, 2*s. net.*

POLONIUS: or Wise Saws and Modern Instances. By Edward FitzGerald. From the edition published by W. Pickering in 1852. *Demy* 32*mo. Leather*, 2*s. net.*

THE RUBÁIVÁT OF OMAR KHAYYÁM. By Edward FitzGerald. From the 1st edition of 1859, *Third Edition. Leather*, 1*s. net.*

THE LIFE OF EDWARD, LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY. Written by himself. From the edition printed at Strawberry Hill in the year 1764. *Medium* 32*mo. Leather*, 2*s. net.*

THE VISIONS OF DOM FRANCISCO QUEVEDO VILLEGAS, Knight of the Order of St. James. Made English by R. L. From the edition printed for H. Herringman, 1668. *Leather.* 2*s. net.*

POEMS. By Dora Greenwell. From the edition of 1848. *Leather*, 2*s. net.*

The Oxford Biographies

Fcap. 8*vo. Each volume, cloth*, 2*s.* 6*d. net*; *leather*, 3*s.* 6*d. net.*

These books are written by scholars of repute, who combine knowledge and literary skill with the power of popular presentation. They are illustrated from authentic material.

DANTE ALIGHIERI. By Paget Toynbee, M.A., D.Litt. With 12 Illustrations. *Second Edition.*

SAVONAROLA. By E. L. S. Horsburgh, M.A. With 12 Illustrations. *Second Edition.*

JOHN HOWARD. By E. C. S. Gibson, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. With 12 Illustrations.

TENNYSON. By A. C. BENSON, M.A. With 9 Illustrations.

WALTER RALEIGH. By I. A. Taylor With 12 Illustrations.

ERASMUS. By E. F. H. Capey. With 12 Illustrations.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER. By C. S. Terry. With 12 Illustrations.

ROBERT BURNS. By T. F. Henderson. With 12 Illustrations.

CHATHAM. By A. S. M'Dowall. With 12 Illustrations.

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI. By Anna M. Stoddart. With 16 Illustrations.

CANNING. By W. A. Phillips. With 12 Illustrations.

BEACONSFIELD. By Walter Sichel. With 12 Illustrations.

GOETHE. By H. G. Atkins. With 12 Illustrations.

*FENELON. By Viscount St. Cyres. With 12 Illustrations.

School Examination Series

Edited by A. M. M. STEDMAN, M.A. *Crown* 8*vo.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

FRENCH EXAMINATION PAPERS. By A. M. M. Stedman, M.A. *Thirteenth Edition.*
A KEY, issued to Tutors and Private Students only to be had on application to the Publishers. *Fifth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s. net.*

LATIN EXAMINATION PAPERS. By A. M. M. Stedman, M.A. *Twelfth Edition.*
KEY (*Fourth Edition*) issued as above. 6*s. net.*

GREEK EXAMINATION PAPERS. By A. M. M. Stedman, M.A. *Seventh Edition.*
KEY (*Second Edition*) issued as above. 6*s. net.*

GERMAN EXAMINATION PAPERS. By R. J. Morich. *Fifth Edition.*
KEY (*Second Edition*) issued as above. 6*s. net.*

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY EXAMINATION PAPERS. By C. H. Spence, M.A. *Third Edition.*

PHYSICS EXAMINATION PAPERS. By R. E. Steel, M.A., F.C.S.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATION PAPERS. By A. M. M. Stedman, M.A. *Fifth Edition.*
KEY (*Third Edition*) issued as above. 7*s. net.*

EXAMINATION PAPERS IN ENGLISH HISTORY. By J. Tait Plowden-Wardlaw, B.A.

Social Questions of To-day

Edited by H. DE B. GIBBINS, Litt.D., M.A. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

A series of volumes upon those topics of social economic, and industrial interest that are foremost in the public mind.

Each volume is written by an author who is an acknowledged authority upon the subject with which he deals.

TRADE UNIONISM—NEW AND OLD. By G. Howell. *Third Edition.*

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT TO-DAY. By G. J. Holyoake. *Fourth Edition.*

PROBLEMS OF POVERTY. By J. A. Hobson, M.A. *Fifth Edition.*

THE COMMERCE OF NATIONS. By C. F. Bastable, M.A. *Third Edition.*

THE ALIEN INVASION. By W. H. Wilkins, B.A.

THE RURAL EXODUS. By P. Anderson Graham.

LAND NATIONALIZATION. By Harold Cox, B.A.

A SHORTER WORKING DAY. By H. de Gibbins and R. A. Hadfield.

BACK TO THE LAND. An Inquiry into Rural Depopulation. By H. E. Moore.

TRUSTS, POOLS, AND CORNERS. By J. Stephen Jeans.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM. By R. W. Cooke-Taylor.

THE STATE AND ITS CHILDREN. By Gertrude Tuckwell.

WOMEN'S WORK. By Lady Dilke, Miss Bulley, and Miss Whitley.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN THOUGHT. By M. Kauffmann.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED. By J. A. Hobson, M.A.

LIFE IN WEST LONDON. By Arthur Sherwell, M.A. *Third Edition.*

RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION. By Clement Edwards.

WORKHOUSES AND PAUPERISM. By Louisa Twining.

UNIVERSITY AND SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS. By W. Reason, M.A.

Methuen's Standard Library

EDITED BY SIDNEY LEE. *In Sixpenny Volumes.*

MESSRS. METHUEN are publishing a new series of reprints containing both books of classical repute, which are accessible in various forms, and also some rarer books, of which no satisfactory edition at a moderate price is in existence. It is their ambition to place the best books of all nations, and particularly of the Anglo-Saxon race, within the reach of every reader. All the great masters of Poetry, Drama, Fiction, History, Biography, and Philosophy will be represented. Mr. Sidney Lee is the General Editor of the Library, and he contributes a Note to each book. The characteristics of METHUEN'S STANDARD LIBRARY are five:—1. SOUNDNESS OF TEXT. 2. COMPLETENESS. 3. CHEAPNESS. 4. CLEARNESS OF TYPE. 5. SIMPLICITY. In a few cases very long books are issued as Double Volumes at One Shilling net or as Treble Volumes at One Shilling and Sixpence net. The volumes may also be obtained in cloth at One Shilling net, or in the case of a Double or Treble Volume at One and Sixpence net or Two Shillings net.

These are the early Books, all of which are in the Press—

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. In 10 volumes.

VOL. I.—The Tempest; The Two Gentlemen of Verona; The Merry Wives of Windsor; Measure for Measure; The Comedy of Errors.

VOL. II.—Much Ado About Nothing; Love's Labour's Lost; A Midsummer Night's Dream; The Merchant of Venice; As You Like It.

VOL. III.—The Taming of the Shrew; All's Well that Ends Well; Twelfth Night; The Winter's Tale.

*VOL. IV.—The Life and Death of King John; The Tragedy of King Richard the Second; The First Part of King Henry IV.; The Second Part of King Henry IV.

*VOL. V.—The Life of King Henry V.; The First Part of King Henry VI.; The Second Part of King Henry VI.

*VOL. VI.—The Third Part of King Henry VI.: The Tragedy of King Richard III.; The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Bunyan.

THE NOVELS OF JANE AUSTEN. In 5 volumes.

VOL. I.—Sense and Sensibility.

THE ENGLISH WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, LORD VERULAM.

VOL. I.—Essays and Counsels and the New Atlantis.

THE POEMS AND PLAYS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

ON THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. By Thomas à Kempis.

[*Continued.*

METHUEN'S STANDARD LIBRARY—*continued.*

THE WORKS OF BEN JONSON. In about 12 volumes.
*VOL. I.—The Case is Altered; Every Man in His Humour; Every Man out of His Humour.
*VOL. II.—Cynthia's Revels; The Poetaster.

THE PROSE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON.
*VOL. I.—Eikonoklastes and The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

SELECT WORKS OF EDMUND BURKE.
Vol. I.—Reflections on the French Revolution.

THE WORKS OF HENRY FIELDING.
Vol. I.—Tom Jones. (Treble Volume.)

THE POEMS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON. In 2 volumes.
*Vol. I.—Miscellaneous Poems.

*THE LIFE OF NELSON. By Robert Southey.

THE MEDITATIONS OF MARCUS AURELIUS. Translated by R. Graves.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon. In 7 volumes.
The Notes have been revised by J. B. Bury, Litt.D.

THE PLAYS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE.
*Vol. I.—Tamburlane the Great; The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus.

*THE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White.

THE POEMS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. In 4 volumes.
*Vol. I.—Alastor; The Daemon of the World; The Revolt of Islam, etc.
*Vol. II.—Prometheus Unbound; The Cenci; The Masque of Anarchy; Peter Bell the Third; Ode to Liberty; The Witch of Atlas; Ode to Naples; Œdipus Tyrannus.
The text has been revised by C. D. Locock.

*THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF ST. FRANCIS. Translated by W. Heywood.

THE WORKS OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE. In 6 volumes.
*Vol. I.—Religio Medici and Urn Burial.

THE POEMS OF JOHN MILTON. In 2 volumes.
*Vol. I.—Paradise Lost.
*Vol. II.—Miscellaneous Poems and Paradise Regained.

SELECT WORKS OF SIR THOMAS MORE.
*Vol. I.—Utopia and Poems.

*THE ANALOGY OF RELIGION, NATURAL AND REVEALED. By Joseph Butler, D.D.

*THE PLAYS OF PHILIP MASSINGER.
Vol. I.—The Duke of Milan; The Bondman; The Roman Actor.

*THE POEMS OF JOHN KEATS. In 2 volumes.

*THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO. Translated by Taylor and Sydenham.

Technology, Textbooks of

Edited by PROFESSOR J. WERTHEIMER, F.I.C.

Fully Illustrated.

HOW TO MAKE A DRESS. By J. A. E. Wood. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY. By F. C. Webber. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

PRACTICAL MECHANICS. By Sidney H. Wells. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

PRACTICAL PHYSICS. By H. Stroud, D.Sc., M.A. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

MILLINERY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. By Clare Hill. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s.*

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. Part I. By W. French, M.A. *Crown 8vo. Third Edition. 1s. 6d.*

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY. Part II. By W. French, M.A., and T. H. Boardman, M.A. *Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.*

TECHNICAL ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY. By C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF TEXTILE DESIGN. By Aldred F. Barker. *Demy 8vo. 7s. 6d.*

BUILDERS' QUANTITIES. By H. C. Grubb. *Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.*

REPOUSSÉ METAL WORK. By A. C. Horth. *Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.*

Theology, Handbooks of

Edited by R. L. OTTLEY, D.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

The series is intended, in part, to furnish the clergy and teachers or students of Theology with trustworthy Text-books, adequately representing the present position of the questions dealt with; in part, to make accessible to the reading public an accurate and concise statement of facts and principles in all questions bearing on Theology and Religion.

THE XXXIX. ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Edited by E. C. S. Gibson, D.D. *Third and Cheaper Edition in one Volume. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF RELIGION. By F. B. Jevons, M.A., Litt.D. *Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.*

[*Continued.*

HANDBOOKS OF THEOLOGY—*continued.*

THE DOCTRINE OF THE INCARNATION. By R. L. Ottley, D.D. *Second and Cheaper Edition. Demy* 8*vo.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE CREEDS. By A. E. Burn, B.D. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. By Alfred Caldecott, D.D. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

A HISTORY OF EARLY CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By J. F. Bethune Baker, M.A. *Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Westminster Commentaries, The

General Editor, WALTER LOCK, D.D., Warden of Keble College, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

The object of each commentary is primarily exegetical, to interpret the author's meaning to the present generation. The editors will not deal, except very subordinately, with questions of textual criticism or philology; but, taking the English text in the Revised Version as their basis, they will try to combine a hearty acceptance of critical principles with loyalty to the Catholic Faith.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS. Edited with Introduction and Notes by S. R. Driver, D.D. *Fourth Edition Demy* 8*vo.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE BOOK OF JOB. Edited by E. C. S. Gibson, D.D. *Second Edition. Demy* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Edited by R. B. Rackham, M.A. *Demy* 8*vo. Second and Cheaper Edition.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. Edited by H. L. Goudge, M.A. *Demy* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES. Edited with Introduction and Notes by R. J. Knowling, M.A. *Demy* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

PART II.—FICTION

Albanesi (E. Maria). SUSANNAH AND ONE OTHER. *Fourth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE BLUNDER OF AN INNOCENT. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

CAPRICIOUS CAROLINE. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

LOVE AND LOUISA. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

PETER, A PARASITE. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE BROWN EYES OF MARY. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Anstey (F.), Author of 'Vice Versâ.' A BAYARD FROM BENGAL. Illustrated by BERNARD PARTRIDGE. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Bacheller (Irving), Author of 'Eben Holden.' DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Bagot (Richard). A ROMAN MYSTERY. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE PASSPORT. *Second Ed. Cr.* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

Balfour (Andrew). See Shilling Novels.

Baring-Gould (S.). ARMINELL. *Fifth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

URITH. *Fifth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

IN THE ROAR OF THE SEA. *Seventh Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

CHEAP JACK ZITA. *Fourth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

MARGERY OF QUETHER. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE QUEEN OF LOVE. *Fifth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

JACQUETTA. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

KITTY ALONE. *Fifth Edition. Cr.* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

NOÉMI. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE BROOM-SQUIRE. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

DARTMOOR IDYLLS. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

THE PENNYCOMEQUICKS. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

GUAVAS THE TINNER. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

BLADYS. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

PABO THE PRIEST. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

WINEFRED. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

ROYAL GEORGIE. Illustrated. *Cr.* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

MISS QUILLET. Illustrated. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

CHRIS OF ALL SORTS. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

IN DEWISLAND. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

LITTLE TU'PENNY. *A New Edition.* 6*d.* See also Shilling Novels.

Barlow (Jane). THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK. *Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.* See also Shilling Novels.

Barr (Robert). IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo.* 6*s.*

'A book which has abundantly satisfied us by its capital humour.'—*Daily Chronicle.*

THE MUTABLE MANY. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'There is much insight in it, and much excellent humour.'—*Daily Chronicle.*

THE COUNTESS TEKLA. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Of these mediæval romances, which are now gaining ground, "The Countess Tekla" is the very best we have seen.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LADY ELECTRA. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOAT. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Begbie (Harold). THE ADVENTURES OF SIR JOHN SPARROW. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Belloc (Hilaire). EMMANUEL BURDEN, MERCHANT. With 36 Illustrations by G. K. CHESTERTON. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Benson (E. F.). See Shilling Novels.

Benson (Margaret). SUBJECT TO VANITY. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Besant (Sir Walter). See Shilling Novels.

Bourne (Harold C.). See V. Langbridge.

Burton (J. Bloundelle). THE YEAR ONE: A Page of the French Revolution. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE FATE OF VALSEC. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A BRANDED NAME. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Capes (Bernard), Author of 'The Lake of Wine.' THE EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSIONS OF DIANA PLEASE. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A JAY OF ITALY. *Third Ed. Cr. 8vo. 6s.*

Chesney (Weatherby). THE TRAGEDY OF THE GREAT EMERALD. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE MYSTERY OF A BUNGALOW. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Clifford (Hugh). A FREE LANCE OF TO-DAY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Clifford (Mrs. W. K.). See Shilling Novels and Books for Boys and Girls.

Cobb (Thomas). A CHANGE OF FACE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Corelli (Marie). A ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS. *Twenty-Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

VENDETTA. *Twenty-First Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THELMA. *Thirty-Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

ARDATH: THE STORY OF A DEAD SELF. *Fifteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE SOUL OF LILITH. *Twelfth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

WORMWOOD. *Fourteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

BARABBAS: A DREAM OF THE WORLD'S TRAGEDY. *Fortieth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

The tender reverence of the treatment and the imaginative beauty of the writing have reconciled us to the daring of the conception. This "Dream of the World's Tragedy" is a lofty and not inadequate paraphrase of the supreme climax of the inspired narrative.'—*Dublin Review.*

THE SORROWS OF SATAN. *Forty-Ninth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A very powerful piece of work. . . . The conception is magnificent, and is likely to win an abiding place within the memory of man. . . . The author has immense command of language, and a limitless audacity. . . . This interesting and remarkable romance will live long after much of the ephemeral literature of the day is forgotten. . . . A literary phenomenon . . . novel, and even sublime.'—W. T. STEAD in the *Review of Reviews.*

THE MASTER CHRISTIAN. *165th Thousand Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'It cannot be denied that "The Master Christian" is a powerful book; that it is one likely to raise uncomfortable questions in all but the most self-satisfied readers, and that it strikes at the root of the failure of the Churches—the decay of faith—in a manner which shows the inevitable disaster heaping up. . . . The good Cardinal Bonpré is a beautiful figure, fit to stand beside the good Bishop in "Les Misérables." It is a book with a serious purpose expressed with absolute unconventionality and passion. . . . And this is to say it is a book worth reading.'—*Examiner.*

TEMPORAL POWER: A STUDY IN SUPREMACY. *130th Thousand. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'It is impossible to read such a work as "Temporal Power" without becoming convinced that the story is intended to convey certain criticisms on the ways of the world and certain suggestions for the betterment of humanity. . . . If the chief intention of the book was to hold the mirror up to shame, injustice, dishonesty, cruelty, and neglect of conscience, nothing but praise can be given to that intention.'—*Morning Post.*

GOD'S GOOD MAN: A SIMPLE LOVE STORY. *134th Thousand. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Cotes (Mrs. Everard). See Sara Jeannette Duncan.

Cotterell (Constance). THE VIRGIN AND THE SCALES. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Crane (Stephen) and **Barr (Robert).** THE O'RUDDY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Crockett (S. R.), Author of 'The Raiders,' etc. LOCHINVAR. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE STANDARD BEARER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Croker (B. M.). ANGEL. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

PEGGY OF THE BARTONS. *Sixth Edit. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE OLD CANTONMENT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A STATE SECRET. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
JOHANNA. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE HAPPY VALLEY. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A NINE DAYS' WONDER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Dawson (A. J.). DANIEL WHYTE. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
Doyle (A. Conan), Author of 'Sherlock Holmes,' 'The White Company,' etc. ROUND THE RED LAMP. *Ninth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Duncan (Sara Jeannette) (Mrs. Everard Cotes). THOSE DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS. Illustrated. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE POOL IN THE DESERT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
A VOYAGE OF CONSOLATION. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
Findlater (J. H.). THE GREEN GRAVES OF BALGOWRIE. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Findlater (Mary). A NARROW WAY. *Third Edition. Crow 8vo. 6s.*
THE ROSE OF JOY. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
See also Shilling Novels.
Fitzpatrick (K.) THE WEANS AT ROWALLAN. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Fitzstephen (Gerald). MORE KIN THAN KIND. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Fletcher (J. S.). LUCIAN THE DREAMER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Fraser (Mrs. Hugh), Author of 'The Stolen Emperor.' THE SLAKING OF THE SWORD. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
*THE SHADOW OF THE LORD. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Gerard (Dorothea), Author of 'Lady Baby.' THE CONQUEST OF LONDON. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
HOLY MATRIMONY. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
MADE OF MONEY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE BRIDGE OF LIFE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
*THE IMPROBABLE IDYLL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
See also Shilling Novels.
Gerard (Emily). THE HERONS' TOWER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Gissing (George), Author of 'Demos,' 'In the Year of Jubilee,' etc. THE TOWN TRAVELLER. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
See also Shilling Novels.
Gleig (Charles). BUNTER'S CRUISE. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
Harrod (F.) (Frances Forbes Robertson). THE TAMING OF THE BRUTE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Herbertson (Agnes G.). PATIENCE DEAN. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Hichens (Robert). THE PROPHET OF BERKELEY SQUARE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
TONGUES OF CONSCIENCE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
FELIX. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE WOMAN WITH THE FAN. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
BYEWAYS. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. *Eleventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
THE BLACK SPANIEL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Hobbes (John Oliver), Author of 'Robert Orange.' THE SERIOUS WOOING. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*
Hope (Anthony). THE GOD IN THE CAR. *Tenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'A very remarkable book, deserving of critical analysis impossible within our limit; brilliant, but not superficial; well considered, but not elaborated; constructed with the proverbial art that conceals, but yet allows itself to be enjoyed by readers to whom fine literary method is a keen pleasure.'—*The World.*
A CHANGE OF AIR. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'A graceful, vivacious comedy, true to human nature. The characters are traced with a masterly hand.'—*Times.*
A MAN OF MARK. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'Of all Mr. Hope's books, "A Man of Mark" is the one which best compares with "The Prisoner of Zenda."'—*National Observer.*
THE CHRONICLES OF COUNT ANTONIO. *Seventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'It is a perfectly enchanting story of love and chivalry, and pure romance. The Count is the most constant, desperate, and modest and tender of lovers, a peerless gentleman, an intrepid fighter, a faithful friend, and a magnanimous foe.'—*Guardian.*
PHROSO. Illustrated by H. R. MILLAR. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'The tale is thoroughly fresh, quick with vitality, stirring the blood.'—*St. James's Gazette.*
SIMON DALE. Illustrated. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'There is searching analysis of human nature, with a most ingeniously constructed plot. Mr. Hope has drawn the contrasts of his women with marvellous subtlety and delicacy.'—*Times.*
THE KING'S MIRROR. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*
'In elegance, delicacy, and tact it ranks with the best of his novels, while in the wide range of its portraiture and the subtilty of its analysis it surpasses all his earlier ventures.—*Spectator.*

QUISANTE. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'The book is notable for a very high literary quality, and an impress of power and mastery on every page.'—*Daily Chronicle.*

THE DOLLY DIALOGUES. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Hope (Graham), Author of 'A Cardinal and his Conscience,' etc., etc. THE LADY OF LYTE. *Second Ed. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Hough (Emerson). THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Housman (Clemence). AGLOVALE DE GALIS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Hyne (C. J. Cutcliffe), Author of 'Captain Kettle.' MR. HORROCKS, PURSER. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Jacobs (W. W.). MANY CARGOES. *Twenty-Seventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

SEA URCHINS. *Eleventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

A MASTER OF CRAFT. Illustrated. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

'Can be unreservedly recommended to all who have not lost their appetite for wholesome laughter.'—*Spectator.*

'The best humorous book published for many a day.'—*Black and White.*

LIGHT FREIGHTS. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

'His wit and humour are perfectly irresistible. Mr. Jacobs writes of skippers, and mates, and seamen, and his crew are the jolliest lot that ever sailed.'—*Daily News.*

'Laughter in every page.'—*Daily Mail.*

James (Henry). THE SOFT SIDE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE BETTER SORT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE AMBASSADORS. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE GOLDEN BOWL. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Janson (Gustaf). ABRAHAM'S SACRIFICE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Keays (H. A. Mitchell). HE THAT EATETH BREAD WITH ME. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Langbridge (V.) and Bourne (C. Harold). THE VALLEY OF INHERITANCE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Lawless (Hon. Emily). See Shilling Novels.

Lawson (Harry), Author of 'When the Billy Boils.' CHILDREN OF THE BUSH. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Le Queux (W.). THE HUNCHBACK OF WESTMINSTER. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE CLOSED BOOK. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW. Illustrated. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

BEHIND THE THRONE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Levett-Yeats (S.). ORRAIN. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Linton (E. Lynn). THE TRUE HISTORY OF JOSHUA DAVIDSON, Christian and Communist. *Twelfth Edition. Medium 8vo. 6d.*

Long (J. Luther), Co-Author of 'The Darling of the Gods.' MADAME BUTTERFLY. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

SIXTY JANE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Lyall (Edna). DERRICK VAUGHAN, NOVELIST. *42nd Thousand. Cr. 8vo 3s. 6d.*

M'Carthy (Justin H.), Author of 'If I were King.' THE LADY OF LOYALTY HOUSE. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo 6s.*

THE DRYAD. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo 6s.*

Macnaughtan (S.). THE FORTUNE OF CHRISTINA MACNAB. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Malet (Lucas). COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION. *New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

LITTLE PETER. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

THE WAGES OF SIN. *Fourteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE CARISSIMA. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE GATELESS BARRIER. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'In "The Gateless Barrier" it is at once evident that, whilst Lucas Malet has preserved her birthright of originality, the artistry, the actual writing, is above even the high level of the books that were born before.'—*Westminster Gazette.*

THE HISTORY OF SIR RICHARD CALMADY. *Seventh Edition.*

'A picture finely and amply conceived. In the strength and insight in which the story has been conceived, in the wealth of fancy and reflection bestowed upon its execution, and in the moving sincerity of its pathos throughout, "Sir Richard Calmady" must rank as the great novel of a great writer.'—*Literature.*

'The ripest fruit of Lucas Malet's genius. A picture of maternal love by turns tender and terrible.'—*Spectator.*

'A remarkably fine book, with a noble motive and a sound conclusion.'—*Pilot.*

Mann (Mrs. M. E.). OLIVIA'S SUMMER. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A LOST ESTATE. *A New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE PARISH OF HILBY. *A New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE PARISH NURSE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

GRAN'MA'S JANE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

MRS. PETER HOWARD. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A WINTER'S TALE. *A New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS. *A New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Books for Boys and Girls.

Marriott (Charles), Author of 'The Column.' GENEVRA. *Second Edition. Cr. 8vo. 6s.*

Marsh (Richard). THE TWICKENHAM PEERAGE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A DUEL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE MARQUIS OF PUTNEY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Mason (A. E. W.), Author of 'The Courtship of Morrice Buckler,' 'Miranda of the Balcony,' etc. CLEMENTINA. Illustrated. *Crown 8vo. Second Edition. 6s.*

Mathers (Helen), Author of 'Comin' thro' the Rye.' HONEY. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

GRIFF OF GRIFFITHSCOURT. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE FERRYMAN. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Maxwell (W. B.), Author of 'The Ragged Messenger.' VIVIEN. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Meade (L. T.). DRIFT. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

RESURGAM. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Meredith (Ellis). HEART OF MY HEART. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Miss Molly' (The Author of). THE GREAT RECONCILER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Mitford (Bertram). THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER. Illustrated. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

IN THE WHIRL OF THE RISING. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE RED DERELICT. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Montresor (F. F.), Author of 'Into the Highways and Hedges.' THE ALIEN. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Morrison (Arthur). TALES OF MEAN STREETS. *Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A great book. The author's method is amazingly effective, and produces a thrilling sense of reality. The writer lays upon us a master hand. The book is simply appalling and irresistible in its interest. It is humorous also; without humour it would not make the mark it is certain to make.'—*World.*

A CHILD OF THE JAGO. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'The book is a masterpiece.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TO LONDON TOWN. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'This is the new Mr. Arthur Morrison, gracious and tender, sympathetic and human.'—*Daily Telegraph.*

CUNNING MURRELL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Admirable. . . . Delightful humorous relief . . . a most artistic and satisfactory achievement.'—*Spectator.*

THE HOLE IN THE WALL. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A masterpiece of artistic realism. It has a finality of touch that only a master may command.'—*Daily Chronicle.*

'An absolute masterpiece, which any novelist might be proud to claim.'—*Graphic.*

'"The Hole in the Wall" is a masterly piece of work. His characters are drawn with amazing skill. Extraordinary power.'—*Daily Telegraph.*

DIVERS VANITIES. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Nesbit (E.). (Mrs. E. Bland). THE RED HOUSE. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Norris (W. E.). THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTY. Illustrated. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE EMBARRASSING ORPHAN. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

NIGEL'S VOCATION. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

BARHAM OF BELTANA. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Ollivant (Alfred). OWD BOB, THE GREY DOG OF KENMUIR. *Eighth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Oppenheim (E. Phillips). MASTER OF MEN. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Oxenham (John), Author of 'Barbe of Grand Bayou.' A WEAVER OF WEBS. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE GATE OF THE DESERT. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Pain (Barry). THREE FANTASIES. *Crown 8vo. 1s.*

LINDLEY KAYS. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Parker (Gilbert). PIERRE AND HIS PEOPLE. *Sixth Edition.*

'Stories happily conceived and finely executed. There is strength and genius in Mr. Parker's style.'—*Daily Telegraph.*

MRS. FALCHION. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A splendid study of character.'—*Athenæum.*

THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE TRAIL OF THE SWORD. Illustrated. *Eighth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A rousing and dramatic tale. A book like this is a joy inexpressible.'—*Daily Chronicle.*

WHEN VALMOND CAME TO PONTIAC: The Story of a Lost Napoleon. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Here we find romance—real, breathing, living romance. The character of Valmond is drawn unerringly.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN ADVENTURER OF THE NORTH: The Last Adventures of 'Pretty Pierre.' *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'The present book is full of fine and moving stories of the great North.'—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY. Illustrated. *Thirteenth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Mr. Parker has produced a really fine historical novel.'—*Athenæum.*

'A great book.'—*Black and White.*

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. a Romance of Two Kingdoms. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Nothing more vigorous or more human has come from Mr. Gilbert Parker than this novel.'—*Literature.*

THE POMP OF THE LAVILETTES. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

'Unforced pathos, and a deeper knowledge of human nature than he has displayed before.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Pemberton (Max). THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE. Illustrated. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

I CROWN THEE KING. With Illustrations by Frank Dadd and A. Forrestier. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Phillpotts (Eden). LYING PROPHETS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

CHILDREN OF THE MIST. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE HUMAN BOY. With a Frontispiece. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'Mr. Phillpotts knows exactly what school-boys do, and can lay bare their inmost thoughts; likewise he shows an all-pervading sense of humour.'—*Academy.*

SONS OF THE MORNING. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

'A book of strange power and fascination.'—*Morning Post.*

THE RIVER. *Third Edition. Cr. 8vo. 6s.*

'"The River" places Mr. Phillpotts in the front rank of living novelists.'—*Punch.*

'Since "Lorna Doone" we have had nothing so picturesque as this new romance.'—*Birmingham Gazette.*

'Mr. Phillpotts's new book is a masterpiece which brings him indisputably into the front rank of English novelists.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

'This great romance of the River Dart. The finest book Mr. Eden Phillpotts has written.'—*Morning Post.*

THE AMERICAN PRISONER. *Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE SECRET WOMAN. *Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

KNOCK AT A VENTURE. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Pickthall (Marmaduke). SAÏD THE FISHERMAN. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

BRENDLE. *Crown 8vo 6s.*

'Q.' Author of 'Dead Man's Rock.' THE WHITE WOLF. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Rhys (Grace). THE WOOING OF SHEILA. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo 6s.*

THE PRINCE OF LISNOVER. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Rhys (Grace) and Another. THE DIVERTED VILLAGE. With Illustrations by Dorothy Gwyn Jeffreys. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Ridge (W. Pett). LOST PROPERTY. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

ERB. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

A SON OF THE STATE. *Crown 8vo 3s. 6d.*

A BREAKER OF LAWS. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

MRS GALER'S BUSINESS. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

SECRETARY TO BAYNE, M.P. *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

Ritchie (Mrs. David G.). THE TRUTHFUL LIAR. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Roberts (C. G. D.). THE HEART OF THE ANCIENT WOOD. *Crown 8vo 3s. 6d.*

Russell (W. Clark). MY DANISH SWEETHEART. Illustrated. *Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

HIS ISLAND PRINCESS. Illustrated *Second Edition. Crown 6vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Sergeant (Adeline). ANTHEA'S WAY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE PROGRESS OF RACHEL. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE MOAT. *Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.*

MRS. LYGON'S HUSBAND. *Cr. 8vo. 6s*

See also Shilling Novels.

Shannon (W. F.). THE MESS DECK *Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Sonnichsen (Albert). DEEP SEA VAGABONDS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Thompson (Vance). SPINNERS OF LIFE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Urquhart (M.) A TRAGEDY IN COMMONPLACE. *Second Ed. Crown 8vo. 6s*

Waineman (Paul). BY A FINNISH LAKE. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

THE SONG OF THE FOREST. *Crown 8vo. 6s.* See also Shilling Novels.

Watson (H. B. Marriott). ALARUMS AND EXCURSIONS. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

CAPTAIN FORTUNE. *Second Edition Crown 8vo. 6s.*

TWISTED EGLANTINE. With 8 Illustrations by Frank Craig. *Second Edition Crown 8vo. 6s.* See also Shilling Novels

Wells (H. G.) THE SEA LADY. *Crown 8vo. 6s.*

Weyman (Stanley), Author of 'A Gentleman of France.' UNDER THE RED ROBE. With Illustrations by R. C. WOODVILLE. *Nineteenth Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

White (Stewart E.). Author of 'The Blazed Trail.' CONJUROR'S HOUSE. A Romance of the Free Trail. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

White (Percy). THE SYSTEM. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

THE PATIENT MAN. *Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

Williamson (Mrs. C. N.), Author of 'The Barnstormers.' THE ADVENTURE OF PRINCESS SYLVIA. *Crown* 8*vo. 3s. 6d.*

THE WOMAN WHO DARED. *Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

THE SEA COULD TELL. *Second Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

THE CASTLE OF THE SHADOWS. *Third Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

See also Shilling Novels.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.). THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR: Being the Romance of a Motor Car. Illustrated. *Twelfth Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

THE PRINCESS PASSES. Illustrated. *Fourth Edition. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

MY FRIEND THE CHAUFFEUR. With 16 Illustrations. *Second Ed. Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

***Wyllarde (Dolf)**, Author of 'Uriah the Hittite.' THE FORERUNNERS. *Crown* 8*vo. 6s.*

Methuen's Strand Library

Crown 8*vo. Cloth, 1s. net.*

ENCOURAGED by the great and steady sale of their Sixpenny Novels, Messrs. Methuen have determined to issue a new series of fiction at a low price under the title of 'METHUEN'S STRAND LIBRARY.' These books are well printed and well bound in *cloth*, and the excellence of their quality may be gauged from the names of those authors who contribute the early volumes of the series.

Messrs. Methuen would point out that the books are as good and as long as a six shilling novel, that they are bound in cloth and not in paper, and that their price is One Shilling *net*. They feel sure that the public will appreciate such good and cheap literature, and the books can be seen at all good booksellers.

The first volumes are—

Balfour (Andrew). VENGEANCE IS MINE.

TO ARMS.

Baring-Gould (S.). MRS. CURGENVEN OF CURGENVEN.

DOMITIA.

THE FROBISHERS.

Barlow (Jane). Author of 'Irish Idylls. FROM THE EAST UNTO THE WEST

A CREEL OF IRISH STORIES.

THE FOUNDING OF FORTUNES.

Barr (Robert). THE VICTORS.

Bartram (George). THIRTEEN EVENINGS.

Benson (E. F.), Author of Dodo.' THE CAPSINA.

Besant (Sir Walter). A FIVE-YEARS' TRYST.

Bowles (G. Stewart). A STRETCH OFF THE LAND.

Brooke (Emma). THE POET'S CHILD.

Bullock (Shan F.). THE BARRYS.

THE CHARMER.

THE SQUIREEN.

THE RED LEAGUERS.

Burton (J. Bloundelle). ACROSS THE SALT SEAS.

THE CLASH OF ARMS.

DENOUNCED.

Chesney (Weatherby). THE BAPTIST RING.

THE BRANDED PRINCE.

THE FOUNDERED GALLEON.

JOHN TOPP.

Clifford (Mrs. W. K.). A FLASH OF SUMMER.

Collingwood (Harry). THE DOCTOR OF THE 'JULIET.'

Cornfield (L. Cope). SONS OF ADVERSITY.

Crane (Stephen). WOUNDS IN THE RAIN.

Denny (C. E.). THE ROMANCE OF UPFOLD MANOR.

Dickson (Harris). THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED.

Embree (E. C. F.). THE HEART OF FLAME.

Fenn (G. Manville). AN ELECTRIC SPARK.

Findlater (Mary). OVER THE HILLS.

Forrest (R. E.). THE SWORD OF AZRAEL.

Francis (M. E.). MISS ERIN.

Gallon (Tom). RICKERBY'S FOLLY.

Gerard (Dorothea). THINGS THAT HAVE HAPPENED.

Glanville (Ernest). THE DESPATCH RIDER.

THE LOST REGIMENT.

THE INCA'S TREASURE.

Gordon (Julien). MRS. CLYDE.

WORLD'S PEOPLE.

Goss (C. F.). THE REDEMPTION OF DAVID CORSON.

Hales (A. G.). JAIR THE APOSTATE.

Hamilton (Lord Ernest). MARY HAMILTON.

Harrison (Mrs. Burton). A PRINCESS OF THE HILLS. Illustrated.
Hooper (I.). THE SINGER OF MARLY.
Hough (Emerson). THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.
'Iota' (Mrs. Caffyn). ANNE MAULEVERER.
Kelly (Florence Finch). WITH HOOPS OF STEEL.
Lawless (Hon. Emily). MAELCHO.
Linden (Annie). A WOMAN OF SENTIMENT.
Lorimer (Norma). JOSIAH'S WIFE.
Lush (Charles K.). THE AUTOCRATS.
Macdonnell (A.). THE STORY OF TERESA.
Macgrath (Harold). THE PUPPET CROWN.
Mackie (Pauline Bradford). THE VOICE IN THE DESERT.
M'Queen Gray (E.) MY STEWARDSHIP.
Marsh (Richard). THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.
GARNERED.
A METAMORPHOSIS.
MARVELS AND MYSTERIES.
BOTH SIDES OF THE VEIL.
Mayall (J. W.). THE CYNIC AND THE SYREN.
Meade (L. T.). OUT OF THE FASHION.
Monkhouse (Allan). LOVE IN A LIFE.
Moore (Arthur). THE KNIGHT PUNCTILIOUS.
Nesbit (Mrs. Bland). THE LITERARY SENSE.
Norris (W. E.). AN OCTAVE.
Oliphant (Mrs.). THE PRODIGALS.
THE LADY'S WALK.
SIR ROBERT'S FORTUNE.
THE TWO MARY'S.
Penny (Mrs. F. A.). A MIXED MARRIAGE.
Phillpotts (Eden). THE STRIKING HOURS.
FANCY FREE.
Randal (J.). AUNT BETHIA'S BUTTON.
Raymond (Walter). FORTUNE'S DARLING.
Rhys (Grace). THE DIVERTED VILLAGE.
Rickert (Edith). OUT OF THE CYPRESS SWAMP.
Roberton (M. H.). A GALLANT QUAKER.
Saunders (Marshall). ROSE A CHARLITTE.
Sergeant (Adeline). ACCUSED AND ACCUSER.
BARBARA'S MONEY.
THE ENTHUSIAST.
A GREAT LADY.
THE LOVE THAT OVERCAME.
THE MASTER OF BEECHWOOD.
UNDER SUSPICION.
THE YELLOW DIAMOND.
Shannon (W. F.). JIM TWELVES.
Strain (E. H.). ELMSLIE'S DRAG NET.
Stringer (Arthur). THE SILVER POPPY.
Stuart (Esmé). CHRISTALLA.
Sutherland (Duchess of). ONE HOUR AND THE NEXT.
Swan (Annie). LOVE GROWN COLD.
Swift (Benjamin). SORDON.
Tanqueray (Mrs. B. M.), THE ROYAL QUAKER.
Trafford-Taunton (Mrs. E. W.). SILENT DOMINION.
Waineman (Paul). A HEROINE FROM FINLAND.
Watson (H. B. Marriott-). THE SKIRTS OF HAPPY CHANCE.

Books for Boys and Girls

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE GETTING WELL OF DOROTHY. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. Illustrated by Gordon-Browne. *Second Edition.*
THE ICELANDER'S SWORD. By S. Baring-Gould.
ONLY A GUARD-ROOM DOG. By Edith E. Cuthell.
THE DOCTOR OF THE JULIET. By Harry Collingwood.
LITTLE PETER. By Lucas Malet. *Second Edition.*
MASTER ROCKAFELLAR'S VOYAGE. By W. Clark Russell.
THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLUC. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."
SYD BELTON: Or, the Boy who would not go to Sea. By G. Manville Fenn.
THE RED GRANGE. By Mrs. Molesworth.
A GIRL OF THE PEOPLE. By L. T. Meade.
HEPSY GIPSY. By L. T. Meade. *2s. 6d.*
THE HONOURABLE MISS. By L. T. Meade.
THERE WAS ONCE A PRINCE. By Mrs. M. E. Mann.
WHEN ARNOLD COMES HOME. By Mrs. M. E. Mann.

The Novels of Alexandre Dumas

Price 6d. Double Volumes, 1s.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. With a long Introduction by Andrew Lang. Double volume.
THE PRINCE OF THIEVES. *Second Edition.*
ROBIN HOOD. A Sequel to the above.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
GEORGES.
CROP-EARED JACQUOT; JANE; Etc.
TWENTY YEARS AFTER. Double volume.
AMAURY.

THE CASTLE OF EPPSTEIN.
THE SNOWBALL, and SULTANETTA.
CECILE; OR, THE WEDDING GOWN.
ACTÉ.
THE BLACK TULIP.
THE VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE.
Part I. Louis de la Vallière. Double Volume.
Part II. The Man in the Iron Mask. Double Volume.
THE CONVICT'S SON.
THE WOLF-LEADER.
NANON; OR, THE WOMEN' WAR. Double volume.
PAULINE; MURAT; AND PASCAL BRUNO.
THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN PAMPHILE.
FERNANDE.
GABRIEL LAMBERT.
CATHERINE BLUM.
THE CHEVALIER D'HARMENTAL. Double volume.
SYLVANDIRE.
THE FENCING MASTER.
THE REMINISCENCES OF ANTONY.
CONSCIENCE.
*THE REGENT'S DAUGHTER. A Sequel to Chevalier d'Harmental.

Illustrated Edition.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *2s. 6d.*
THE PRINCE OF THIEVES. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *2s.*
ROBIN HOOD THE OUTLAW. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *2s.*
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Illustrated in Colour by A. M. M'Lellan. *1s. 6d.*
THE WOLF-LEADER. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *1s. 6d.*
GEORGES. Illustrated in Colour by Munro Orr. *2s.*
TWENTY YEARS AFTER. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *3s.*
AMAURY. Illustrated in Colour by Gordon Browne. *2s.*
THE SNOWBALL, and SULTANETTA. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *2s.*
THE VICOMTE DE BRAGELONNE. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *3s. 6d.*
*CROP-EARED JACQUOT; JANE; Etc. Illustrated in Colour by Gordon Browne. *1s. 6d.*
THE CASTLE OF EPPSTEIN. Illustrated in Colour by Stewart Orr. *1s. 6d.*
ACTÉ. Illustrated in Colour by Gordon Browne. *1s. 6d.*
*CECILE; OR, THE WEDDING GOWN. Illustrated in Colour by D. Murray Smith. *1s. 6d.*
*THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN PAMPHILE. Illustrated in Colour by Frank Adams. *1s. 6d.*
*FERNANDE. Illustrated in Colour by Munro Orr. *2s.*
*THE BLACK TULIP. Illustrated in Colour by A. Orr. *1s. 6d.*

Methuen's Sixpenny Books

Austen (Jane). PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.
Baden-Powell (Major-General R. S. S.). THE DOWNFALL OF PREMPEH.
Bagot (Richard). A ROMAN MYSTERY.
Balfour (Andrew). BY STROKE OF SWORD.
Baring-Gould (S.). FURZE BLOOM.
CHEAP JACK ZITA.
KITTY ALONE.
URITH.
THE BROOM SQUIRE.
IN THE ROAR OF THE SEA.
NOÉMI.
A BOOK OF FAIRY TALES. Illustrated.
LITTLE TU'PENNY.
THE FROBISHERS.
*WINEFRED.
Barr (Robert). JENNIE BAXTER, JOURNALIST.
IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS.
THE COUNTESS TEKLA.
THE MUTABLE MANY.
Benson (E. F.). DODO.
Bloundelle-Burton (J.). ACROSS THE SALT SEAS.
Brontë (Charlotte). SHIRLEY.
Brownell (C. L.). THE HEART OF JAPAN.
Caffyn (Mrs.), 'Iota.' ANNE MAULEVERER.
Clifford (Mrs. W. K.). A FLASH OF SUMMER.
MRS. KEITH'S CRIME.
Connell (F. Norreys). THE NIGGER KNIGHTS.
***Cooper (E. H.).** A FOOL'S YEAR.
Corbett (Julian). A BUSINESS IN GREAT WATERS.
Croker (Mrs. B. M.). PEGGY OF THE BARTONS.
A STATE SECRET.
ANGEL. JOHANNA.
Dante (Alighieri). THE VISION OF DANTE (CARY).
Doyle (A. Conan). ROUND THE RED LAMP.
Duncan (Sarah Jeannette). A VOYAGE OF CONSOLATION.
THOSE DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS.
Eliot (George). THE MILL ON THE FLOSS.
Findlater (Jane H.). THE GREEN GRAVES OF BALGOWRIE.
Gallon (Tom). RICKERBY'S FOLLY.
Gaskell (Mrs.). CRANFORD.
MARY BARTON.
NORTH AND SOUTH.

Gerard (Dorothea). HOLY MATRIMONY.
THE CONQUEST OF LONDON.
Gissing (George). THE TOWN TRAVELLER.
THE CROWN OF LIFE.
Glanville (Ernest). THE INCA'S TREASURE.
THE KLOOF BRIDE.
Gleig (Charles). BUNTER'S CRUISE.
Grimm (The Brothers). GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES. Illustrated.
Hope (Anthony). A MAN OF MARK.
A CHANGE OF AIR.
THE CHRONICLES OF COUNT ANTONIO.
PHROSO.
THE DOLLY DIALOGUES.
Hornung (E. W.). DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES.
Ingraham (J. H.). THE THRONE OF DAVID.
Le Queux (W.). THE HUNCHBACK OF WESTMINSTER.
Linton (E. Lynn). THE TRUE HISTORY OF JOSHUA DAVIDSON.
Lyall (Edna). DERRICK VAUGHAN.
Malet (Lucas). THE CARISSIMA.
A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.
Mann (Mrs. M. E.) MRS. PETER HOWARD.
A LOST ESTATE.
THE CEDAR STAR.
Marchmont (A. W.). MISER HOADLEY'S SECRET.
A MOMENT'S ERROR.
Marryat (Captain). PETER SIMPLE.
JACOB FAITHFUL.
Marsh (Richard). THE TWICKENHAM PEERAGE.
THE GODDESS.
THE JOSS.
Mason (A. E. W.). CLEMENTINA.
Mathers (Helen). HONEY.
GRIFF OF GRIFFITHSCOURT.
SAM'S SWEETHEART.
Meade (Mrs. L. T.). DRIFT.
Mitford (Bertram). THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER.
Montrésor (F. F.). THE ALIEN.
Moore (Arthur). THE GAY DECEIVERS
Morrison (Arthur). THE HOLE IN THE WALL.
Nesbit (E.). THE RED HOUSE.
Norris (W. E.). HIS GRACE.
GILES INGILBY.
THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTY.
LORD LEONARD.
MATTHEW AUSTIN.
CLARISSA FURIOSA.
Oliphant (Mrs.). THE LADY'S WALK.
SIR ROBERT'S FORTUNE.
Oppenheim (E. Phillips). MASTER OF MEN.
Parker (Gilbert). THE POMP OF THE LAVILETTES.
WHEN VALMOND CAME TO PONTIAC.
THE TRAIL OF THE SWORD.
Pemberton (Max). THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE.
I CROWN THEE KING.
Phillpotts (Eden). THE HUMAN BOY.
CHILDREN OF THE MIST.
Ridge (W. Pett). A SON OF THE STATE.
LOST PROPERTY.
GEORGE AND THE GENERAL.
Russell (W. Clark). A MARRIAGE AT SEA.
ABANDONED.
MY DANISH SWEETHEART.
Sergeant (Adeline). THE MASTER OF BEECHWOOD.
BARBARA'S MONEY.
THE YELLOW DIAMOND.
Surtees (R. S.). HANDLEY CROSS. Illustrated.
MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR. Illustrated.
ASK MAMMA. Illustrated.
Valentine (Major E. S.). VELDT AND LAAGER.
Walford (Mrs. L. B.) MR. SMITH.
THE BABY'S GRANDMOTHER.
Wallace (General Lew). BEN-HUR.
THE FAIR GOD.
Watson (H. B. Marriot). THE ADVENTURERS.
Weekes (A. B.). PRISONERS OF WAR.
Wells (H. G.). THE STOLEN BACILLUS.